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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 197 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Clarion Call To End Fratricidal War

Poet Tagore's Appeal To Pt. Malaviya

CONCENTRATE ON UNITY

No Responsible Govt. Possible Without Mutual Understanding, He Says

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore has addressed the following letter to Pandit Malaviya:

"I address this letter to Muslims as well as Hindus with the most sincere desire for the good of all sections of the community. I urge that Hindus and Muslims should sit together dispassionately to consider the Communal Award and its implications and arrive at an agreed solution of the communal problem.

CONDITION FOR SELF-GOVT.

It is needless to point out that self-Government cannot be based on communal division and separate electorates. No responsible system of Government can be possible without mutual understanding on the part of our communities and united representation at the legislatures.

CONCENTRATE ON UNITY

We must concentrate all our forces to evolve better understanding and co-operation between the different sections of our people and then lay a solid foundation for social and political reconstruction of our Mother land.

STOP THIS WORDY WARFARE

I deprecate all expressions of angry feelings and most strongly appeal to Hindus and Muslims to avoid saying or doing anything that may increase the communal tension and further postpone an understanding between our communities without which there can be no peaceful progress in our country."—A.P.

Sensational Stratosphere Flight

Scientists Make Important Observations 16,000 Metres Up In Air

BELGRADE, Aug. 19.

Villagers of Zenavlje after overcoming the momentary terror, helped to haul the balloon to earth.

The Balloonists were safe but exhausted, and were astonished to discover that they had reached Jugoslavia, the defect in their radio apparatus having prevented communication.—Reuter.

BALLOON LANDS

BELGRADE, Aug. 19.

The Stratosphere balloon landed near Murska Sobota in Yugoslavia at 9 a.m. Both Max Cosyns and his assistant Vanderelst who accompanied him in the balloon are safe.

IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS

LATER.

After drifting 15 hours over Central Europe, Cosyns and his assistant landed in the village Zenavlje, Cosyns who reached a height of 16,000 metres declared that as a result of his observations of certain elements and the movements of the cosmic rays, he reached the conclusions of great scientific importance.

But it was required to tabulate results before entering into a greater detail.

The balloon is being dismantled and will be returned to Belgium by train.—Reuter.

NO EFFORT AT DESCENT

VIENNA, August 19.

Prof. Cosyns' balloon passed over Graz later, Ossek, Jugoslavia, apparently making no effort at descent.

A prominent scientist opines that the occupant was suffocated after reaching a great height.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE REPERCUSSION

Statement In Indian Export Business In Germany

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

It appears from a telegram received by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh from Messrs. Kashinath and Sons of Sialkot that the Indian export business in Germany is faced with a serious situation.

It is stated that owing to the German Exchange restrictions, a large amount of Indian exports was locked up in Germany, resulting in great stagnation of Indian export trade in that country.

The Government of India have been urged to shed its inaction and take necessary steps to effect a special Indo-German Trade Agreement like the one which India recently concluded with Japan.—United Press.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"POSTAGE DUE" AFTER 9 YEARS!

Story Of Letters That Were Returned To Senders As Undelivered

AMRITSAR, Aug. 18.

According to instructions received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, the Postmaster General of the Punjab has appointed an investigating inspector to find out the cause and circumstances under which two letters posted at Sialkot Feb. 18 1925, remained with the Postal Department for more than 9 years and were then returned to the sender undelivered.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED

It may be recalled that the Educational Committee of the Chief Khalsa Diwan had sent 2 letters to 2 Sikhs living in California on February 18, 1925 saying that they should personally attend the Sikh Educational Conference session which was to be held that year or send liberal contribution. These letters were returned to the sender on June, 1934 with "Postage Due" stamp. The wide publicity of news with regard to the above mentioned letter attracted the attention of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, India who ordered an investigation into the case.

The investigating Inspector of the Punjab Post Offices visited the office of the Sikh Educational Committee and took possession of the envelopes of both the letters. He inspected the record of 1925 and found that both the letters above mentioned, were duly posted. He also saw the registers of the Committee to satisfy himself if such appeal had over met with response from the Sikhs residing outside India. The investigating Inspector assured the Superintendent of the Office that every attempt should be made to find out where the latter remained for such a long period.—United Press.

CONGRESS DEFEAT AT POLLS

Will Be Greatest Catastrophe To Indians As A Nation

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

Resolutions wholeheartedly welcoming the decisions of the A.I.C.C. and the Working Committee, calling upon Congressmen in the City to do all in their power to give effect to them and fully achieve their aims, expressing profound gratification at the successful completion of Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan touring, and urging the people to offer resistance to the Ottawa agreement were passed at the District Political Conference which met today the Congress Mandap under the Presidency of Mr. Avanasilingam Chettiyar.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, unfurling the Congress Flag, exhorted the people to uphold the dignity of the Congress.

Mrs. Sankara Iyer opening the Conference said that the Congress defeat at the ensuing elections would be the greatest catastrophe that could befall Indians as a nation.—A.P.

DARIHAI GHAT DROWNING TRAGEDY

D. M. Contradicts Press Report

PATNA, Aug. 19.

Regarding the boat tragedy near Darihai Ghat, reported last week, a statement issued by the District Magistrate after enquiries so far made states that the boat contained about 40 persons and 5 bullocks. Of these 32 persons and the bullocks were rescued at different places on the Ganges.

The remaining persons are still unaccounted for.—A.P.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

Assembly Likely To Discuss It On Thursday

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

In order of paper set down for discussion of non-official Bills on August 23, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's Temple Entry Bill finds the fifth place, the preceding item being Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Stridhan Bill, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah's Untouchability Abolition Bill, Mr. Wajihuddin's Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, and Mr. Raghbir Singh's Minor Girls' Protection Bill, discussion on which was not concluded on August 16 last.

As a result of private arrangements and negotiations the "United Press" understands that the Temple Entry Bill is very likely to come up for discussion on August 23 next, as both Mr. Amar Nath Dutt and Rai Bahadur Rajah have been persuaded not to move their Bill's in order to give precedence to the Temple Entry Bill, which unlike any other Bill has exercised most minds of orthodox Hindus.

The only obstacle seems to be Mr. Wajihuddin's Bill, as the Haji Shabib is not at Simla. It appears the coast will be clear for Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill, provided of course the Minor Girls' Bill, which holds the floor of the House, is not further dragged by lengthy speeches.

As everything that could be said on the Minor Girls' Bill has been said, it is probable that a closure motion will be accepted early on giving the Assembly a chance for discussing the Temple Bill practically for the whole of August 23, although the debate will be inconclusive and fruitless for the Legislative purpose.—United Press.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLYERS CRASH

LONDON, Aug. 19.

American trans Atlantic airmen Pond and Sabelli who left Rome to fly to Ireland preparatory to the flight from Dublin to New York crashed at Fishguard, Wales. It is reported neither was injured.—Reuter

SIR NIGEL PLAY FAIR DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Sir Nigel Playfair, famous actor-manager, died this afternoon.

He was taken ill on July 31 last, while playing in "As you like it" at the Regents Park openair theatre and later underwent a serious abdominal operation after which he had a relapse.—Reuter.

Like Nation Going War Germans March To Polls

POWER OF MASS SUGGESTION TELLS!

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

Germany went to the polls to-day like a nation going to war, blaring of bands, the tramping of the marching Storm Troopers waking up the Sunday slumberers long before the stations opened at 8 a.m. Whereas a week ago the great mass of the German people was frankly apathetic as regards the plebiscite, it has now capitulated before the power of mass suggestion which the Propaganda Ministry organised on a gigantic scale.

"VOTE 'YES' TO OUR MAN"

Bands of Storm Troopers paraded the streets concertedly shouting: "Hitler is our man; vote "Yes." Others aboad lorries tore the by-streets waving 'Swastika' flags. Detachments of small boys sped down the streets on bicycles blowing horns and trumpets shouting "Yes, Yes," while headed by amateur drum, the fife bands men and women, young and old, marched to the polls as though to the recruiting stations.

MILITARY MUSIC ALLY

Overhead roared the airsport aeroplanes trailing the "Swastika" banners. Wireless programmes will give a continuous programme of military music interspersed with appeals to the voters to do their duty.

FIRST RESULTS

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

The first Plebiscite result from 7 hospitals and almshouses in Halle, Saxony, shows that 1,340 voted in the affirmative for Herr Hitler, 40 in the negative, and ten papers were invalid. The thoroughness and enthusiasm shown by Germany itself to ensure the largest possible participation extended also to Germans resident abroad. Germans in the Far East and other distant parts boarded German liners cruising outside the territorial waters for the purpose of voting.—Reuter.

Let Bombay Congress Be Envy Of India

R. C. Is Confident Of City's Active & Patriotic Co-operation

(Through the Publicity Bureau)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The Finance Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress has been meeting continually to explore the avenues of raising adequate finances to make the ensuing session of the Congress the grandest that has ever been held in its history. The Committee has been discussing various plans of raising the necessary amount through the active and patriotic co-operation of the citizens of Bombay.

BECOME R. C. MEMBERS

The first consideration of the Committee is to enrol members of the Reception Committee in as large numbers as possible so that the Host to the Congress may be worthy of the traditions and record of this great city.

RESPOND TO CALL

The Committee also proposes to raise donations apart and independent of Reception Committee Membership and the Finance Committee is considering the question of approaching the different mercantile and other associations and persons whose sympathies have always been a source of strength and encouragement to the Congress in this City.

CONFIDENCE IN PEOPLE

There is no doubt that the Reception Committee will receive from all their continued and active co-operation in making the Congress Session the envy of all India.

APPEAL TO PRESS

(Through the Publicity & Propaganda Sub-Committee).

Attention has been drawn to certain reports appearing in the Press, about the Exhibition Committee's plans and estimates. It is surprising how proceedings of private meetings are flashed in the Press. These reports are misleading and unauthorised. The Reception Committee expects cordial co-operation of the Press and trusts it will not give publicity to unauthorised reports, based on incomplete information of proceedings of meetings which are private.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings

The following two Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House to-day (Monday.)

Adjourned meeting of the Pandal and Delegates' Camp Construction Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Exhibition Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

STOP PRESS

GERMAN PLEBISCITE

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

An unofficial forecast predicts that the affirmative votes will outnumber the negative votes to the ratio of 8 to 1. In the fifty electoral districts of Dusseldorf 30,761 voted affirmatively, and 4,282 negatively Ninety-six members of the late President's staff at Neudeck all voted affirmative. At Zugspitz, Germany's highest mountain peak 1,113 voted affirmative and 132 negative. The North Sea Island, Speirkeroog 920 and 56; Saxon village Weferlingen 100 per cent electorate voted all affirmative.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

ISTANBUL, Aug. 19

Thirteen peasants were drowned and 1,500 rendered nomeless by the floods in Tokat and Zileh in Northern Anatolia. Over 450 houses were inundated in Tokat and a number of bridges were demolished and a mosque is also destroyed.—Reuter

Should There Be Fresh Elections?

ISSUES BEFORE B. P. C. C. COUNCIL

The Council of the B.P.C.C., meets to-day (Monday) to consider the election disputes and complaints. It is understood that complaints challenging the validity of the recent B.P.C.C. elections have been received from practically all the Wards that have completed the elections.

It is stated that the complaints in various wards are more or less of a similar nature and the difference is only one of degree.

The complaints, it is understood, are generally against the irregularity of the electoral rolls. According to the constitution governing the elections to the B.P.C.C., from the Wards, it is required that the electoral rolls should contain full names and addresses of the voters.

It is stated that in some of the wards this provision of the Constitution had not been complied with and it is contended by some that to validate the elections, in the face of this alleged glaring breach of rules, apart from various other and weighty reasons, will mean a breach of the constitution.

BYE-ELECTION IN F. WARD.

It is understood that a complaint has been registered, challenging the validity of the membership of a successful candidate from the 'F' Ward who has, it is understood, tendered his resignation.

An interesting constitutional issue has arisen consequent on this. It is stated that the District Congress Council concerned has been asked to hold a bye-election. There is difference of opinion among Congressmen whether a bye-election could be held in a case like this, as the Committee of which the candidate is a member has not itself come into being. Some of them also contend that, if the allegation that he is not a properly enrolled member in terms of the constitution of the Congress, is proved, the whole election in the Ward concerned would be void, and that, if, on examination of the election complaints still pending official consideration and disposal, it were found that the complaints necessitated invalidation of the election, such a bye-election would be meaningless inasemuch as on propr re-election would become necessary.

TWO VIEWS.

There are two distinct sets of view among Congressmen. One holds that if the election in 'F' Ward is declared invalid there is no reason why fresh elections in other Wards also should not be held, especially as the complaints are of more or less similar character. There are other Congressmen who hope that the B.P.C.C., Council will, not rush through complaints, but would go into them thoroughly and call evidence wherever necessary before taking any decision on them According to them the best thing would be to make these complaints the subject of a public enquiry presided over by an impartial Congressman of personal integrity and public confidence.

Urgent Meeting Of The B. P. C. C. Council

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the Congress House to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B.A. strong in English and Sanskrit able to engage higher standards. One having English honours or experienced preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms to the President Parantej Municipality. (8806)

Opening Shortly. The Un-employed Khoja-Mahomedans Helping Society. Those who wishes to register their Name should apply sharp to Box No. 2342, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—At once a graduate well up in Sanskrit and Mathematics as an Assistant Teacher; must be able to teach History and Geography in High School Standards. Apply stating experience, age and the least salary expected before the 25th instant to The Hon. Secretary, New English School Halol, Panchmahals. (8805)

Wanted by a well reputed firm few salesmen on fixed salaries to push the sale of our products, those who can keep deposit against samples need only apply to D. R. Chopra Esq. care G.P.O. Bombay. (2835.)

Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792).

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2834).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

For Guaranteed Success in Cambridge Senior July 1935 Exam. at Lahore and City and Guilds and A.M.I.E.E. (London) 1935 in Electric Engineering at Madras join Anglo-American College, Park Town, Madras. (2827).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes Training allowance upto Rs. 15|- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory, Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1|- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2777).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

Wanted on good remuneration reliable, respectable and experienced Agents to take up the Chief Agency for Gujerat. Applicants desiring should personally see D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance & M.L. Ltd., Nagpur, immediately at the Gujerat Hindu Lodge, Maskati Bazaar, Railwaypura, Post 2, Ahmedabad. Previous appointments will suit mutually. Apply with details. (2842)

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office. 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumta town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c|o M.P. Divgi, LL.B., Pleader, Kumta. (2815).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Watch—18ct. Gold Wrist Watch. Movado make Chronometer movements. Original cost Rs. 175. Will sell for Rs 125 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 211, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2|12; Refill,, 2|-, Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per Insertion.

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR SALE—One ELECTRIC POWER PLANT, consisting of three 45 K.W. 110 Volts. D.C. Generators and Steam Engines complete with electric motors from 3 H.P. to 20 H.P., also Switch Boards, etc.

Further particulars can be had from the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices
13th August, 1934. 8793

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

To be Sold by the Registrar, High Court, O.S., Calcutta in his sale-room on Friday the 14th day of September, 1934, at 12 o'clock noon in Suit No 864 of 1929.

LOT NO. I

Premises Nos. 60-A, 60-B, 60-C, 60-D and 60-E, Chowringhee Road.

ALL THAT partly II, partly V, and partly VI storied block of shops, show-rooms and offices with flats above, being premises Nos. 60-A, 60-B, 60-C, 60-D and 60-E, Chowringhee Road in the Town of Calcutta, measuring 1 Bigha, 11 Cottahs, 7 Chittaks and 25 sq. ft. more or less

LOT NO. II.

Premises No. 1 Bishop Lefroy Road.

ALL THAT two substantial blocks of three storied residential buildings being premises No. 1, Bishop Lefroy Road in Calcutta, measuring 5 Bighas, 10 Cottahs, 2 Chittaks and 9 sq. ft. more or less

LOT NO. III.

Premises No. 234|3, Lower Circular Road.

ALL THAT motor showrooms, garages, workshop premises, residential quarters being premises No. 234|3, Lower Circular Road, measuring 6 Bighas, 19 Cottahs 13 Chittaks and 9 sq. ft. more or less being the site at present occupied by the French Motor Car Co., Ld.

LOT NO. IV.

"Galstaun Park" being premises Nos. 234|4 and 234|5, Lower Circular Road.

ALL THAT palatial three-storied house and park adjoining toge her with out-offices, stables, garages, racing stables and trainers quarters, exercise tracks swimming tank and additional bungalows generally and commonly known as "Galstaun Park" being premises No. 234|4 and 234|5, Lower Circular Road in Calcutta, measuring 23 Bighas, 19 Cottahs, 3 Chittaks and 5 sq. ft. (of this 4 Bighas, 11 1|2 Cottahs is tank) more or less.

For particulars apply to the said Registrar or to Mr. A. N. Sil, Solicitor, No. 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Dated 18th July, 1934.

A. N. SIL,
Attorney for the Plaintiffs.

A. L. COLLET,
Registrar, O. S.
High Court, O.S., Calcutta.
8799

Public Notice

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER for the C. F. Parekh Dispensary, Surat. The candidate must have passed the M.B.B.S. examination in the first class or must be holding any higher degree in Medicine or Surgery of any recognised University. The scale of pay is Rs. 200—10—350 plus Rs. 30 as house rent subject to the municipal rules in the matter of leave, pension, etc. Only private consultation practice, during non-working hours of the dispensary is allowed He will be on probation for one year. Applications stating full particulars regarding age, caste, previous experience and qualifications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1934.

TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKER,
Chief Officer
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 19|8|34
8804

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1934, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. R. M. Chinoy and Mr. H. B. Moore who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th July, 1934
8437

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Mr. S. S. Baisekar, Receiver in Suit No. 1171 of 1931 (The Provident Investment Co., Ltd., vs. Jehangir Bomonji Petit and others) and pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 25th August, 1933, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 20th August 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following properties in 6 lots.

Lot No. 1.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the Reserve and Repair Funds in respect of the Chateau Petit property.

Lot No. 2.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the furniture, articles and things in the Chateau Petit property.

Lot No. 3.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in the business of D. M. Petit Sons & Co.

Lot No 4.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 2 Life Insurance Policies.

Lot No. 5.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 29 shares of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

Lot No 6.—All that the share, right, title and interest of J. B. Petit in 250 shares of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd. (In Liquidation.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Receiver's Attorneys at 54 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

Great!

That is Bombay's verdict on Menaka's Musical Screen Drama

SUVARNA MANDIR

continued at the

KRISHNA TALKIES
FOR SECOND WEEK.

And no wonder, see the Cast! HIRABAI BARODEKAR, JYOTSNA BHOLE, PADMA SHALIGRAM, KESAR WADKAR, GANPATRAO BODAS Master DINKAR, BABURAO MANERIKAR

KRISHNA TALKIES
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinees at 2-30 on Saturdays and Sundays.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

The Queen Supreme of the Indian Screen

SULOCHANA

in

Imperial's Smash Hit

"GULSANOVAR"

With

D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HADI, GULAM-MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED and others,

Director: HOMI MASTER

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

For the convenience of Suburban residents
DAILY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE CARLTON

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

KAY FRANCIS
more glorious than ever in First National's Great Drama

"MANDALAY"

with
RICARDO CORTEZ
WARNER OLAND
Hear KAY FRANCIS sing the rapturous new love song "WHEN TO-MORROW COMES."

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Aug.	25 Aug
Yamagata Maru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	2000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept.	21 Sept.
Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept.	2 Oct.

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ALCHOHOLISM LEADS A TO HIGHER MORTALITY

Dame Louise McIlroy Bewails Growth Of Intemperance Among Women In England

Dr. Baudel, of Nuremberg, in his paper on "Alcoholism and mortality" at the International Conference on Alcoholism at the Imperial Institute held in London in mail week, said that the figures of mortality arranged according to age and sex provided the most important material for ascertaining the influence of alcoholism on mortality. In Denmark an important fall in the male death-rate coincided with the decrease in the consumption of alcohol during the war. The same phenomenon—fall in male mortality along with decrease of alcoholic consumption—had been observed in Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Hungary, the United States, and other countries.

Specific male mortality rose in all the countries where it had fallen during the war as soon as the former alcoholic consumption manifested itself again. The movement of mortality due to alcoholism could be followed most accurately by comparing the male death-rate with that of females. England, however, occupied a situation apart. During and after the war her alcohol consumption was diminished yet the specific male mortality did not fall. The comparatively large proportion of female alcoholism was a peculiarity of this country. Widowers, divorced people, and bachelors were more susceptible than married men to the injurious influence of alcohol.

Comparing the result of reduced alcohol consumption during the war among the Christian and Jewish populations of the same region in Prussia and at Budapest, it was found that the specific mortality of the Jews, whose sobriety was proverbial, hardly diminished at all.

Dame Louise McIlroy, Professor of Obstetrics at the Royal Free Hospital, said that the question of alcoholism among women was more important than among men. It had a more deleterious effect on the race. In regard to its effect on motherhood the cost to the country was great. Many women were treated in hospital for diseases consequent on troubles in pregnancy or childbirth. A number of those conditions were due not necessarily to alcoholism in the woman herself but in someone two or perhaps even three generations back. The death-rate among illegitimate children was higher than among the legitimate, and in her view 50 per cent of illegitimate children are born as the result of alcoholism among the parents.

COCKTAIL PARTIES.

Dame Louise continued: "I feel very strongly about the drinking of alcohol among the better-class women. They used to have the gin-drinking charwoman and when they saw women drinking gin in publichouses they held up their hands in holy horror while they themselves had probably come from a cocktail party where they had been drinking gin in a beautiful drawing-room. Tea parties have gone completely out of fashion among fashionable people and in their place have come the five to seven cocktail parties. I am afraid the custom is going to go lower and lower till it meets the gin-drinking charwoman and she will be able to report that it must be all right for her to drink gin because her mistress does so."

She would like to see some attempt at a reformation made among the cocktail party habitues. There should be an energetic temperance campaign among the young women of the West End. There should be no pledges, but they should be invited to join a league where they did not drink alcohol. It was tremendously important that women who had children should not hand down to them any hereditary tendency for alcohol. Mr. Frederick C. Linfield, formerly M.P. for Mid-Bedfordshire and a member of the East African Parliamentary Commission in 1934, speaking on alcohol and the native races, said that a hundred years ago this midnight every slave in the British Dominions was freed. Unfortunately since then Europe had imposed on the native people an evil as great in some respects as slavery. The liquor traffic, he said, had greatly hindered the moral and material progress of the native races.

Discussing temperance in relation to athletes, Lord Rowallan, who received the delegates at a reception, said he had not seen any reference to the fact that both Miss Round and Perry, who had recovered for England the women's and men's singles championships at Wimbledon, were total abstainers.

"We, as temperance workers, can claim some share in the resurrection of British sport, and we ought to get credit for it," he said.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

At an earlier session of the conference Dr. R. Herod, of Lausanne, said that Prohibition had been struck off the practical reform programme of most of the temperance societies. While remaining persuaded that it was the ultimate goal to be aimed at, many temperance workers thought it wiser not to arouse bitter discussion and the hostility of the liquor trade and a large section of the public by continuing to hoist the flag of Prohibition, even as an ideal for future generations.

Dr. J. D. Rolleston said that there had been a remarkable decline within the last thirty years in the use of alcohol both in hospital and private practice. Referring to his own experience as medical superintendent of the Western Hospital, Fulham, he said that no alcohol had been used in the hospital or its ambulance service for over six years, and there had been no unfavourable effect on the mortality rate or the rapidity of recovery.—"Manchester Guardian."

All-India Homoeopathic Conference

Dr. G. B. Patel, H. M. B. Homoeopath, writes from Navsari (near the Clock-Tower): —

The All-India Homoeopathic Conference is to hold its sittings of the 3rd Session in Bombay in Xmas, this year. The All-I. H. A. Working Committee has adopted the resolution accepting the invitation to hold the session at Bombay, tendered by the Western India, Homoeopathic Association.

The Managing Board of W. I. H. Association has decided to form a Reception Committee for management and welcoming of the ensuing Conference at our door. All Hom. Practitioners and Sympathisers are hereby requested to list their names with the Secretary of the Assn for enrollment on the Reception Committee. The meeting of the Assn will be held at 10, Gordhandas Mansion, Parel, on every 1st and 15th of every month henceforth at the same place at 8 p.m., where a regular office is to be opened for the purpose. The same address is to be utilised for the delegates' camp during the Session of the Conference

The Reception Committee will have to invite opinions of all the Provinces of India and foreign countries as regards presidential election to fill the Chair at the Conference and various names have been so far suggested by Provinces mentioned below:—

U. P. Dr. Odhedas M. D. Kansas and Dr. Pyarelal, Lucknow.

Punjab.—Dr. Dayashankar M. D., Lahore.

Bengal.—Dr. N. M. Chowdhary, and Dr. S. C. Ghose.

Behar.—Dr. P. Chatterji Bankipore, Patna.

It will be finally decided by the Reception Committee in its special meeting for the purpose and all members and non-members of the Association and practitioners are requested to do propaganda and organisation work of Homoeopathy in Bombay.

All communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, W. I. H. Association, Tower Road, Navsari, Cr. 10, Gordhandas Mansion, Parel, Bombay; or to Bombay Secretary, Dr. R. R. Thakar, Vile Parle, Bombay.

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After recording prosecution evidence, the Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur framed a charge under Section 20 of the Arms Act against Harijan Singh of village Patara in Jullundur Sadar thana, for alleged unlawful possession of a pistol.

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An Affront To India

MEND OR END ARMY BILL

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

Nearly a month back I had occasion to criticise adversely the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee by the Legislative Assembly and had pointed out that it was derogatory to the dignity, status, power, and privileges of Indians enrolled as Officers in the Indian Army. In other words, that the Bill was an intolerable insult to the Indian nation, I said, the Bill should be rejected or so amended as to remove the colour racial distinction between the two classes of officers. Further, I asserted that the intention of the Bill is to perpetuate the distinction between the White and the Brown type of Officers.

Practically all that I had said was borne out by the interesting discussion which took place on the Bill the other day in the Assembly.

I had exposed the sophistries of Col. Lumby, The Law Member also practically agreed that, if the amendments moved by Sir Abdur Rahim were accepted, the Indian legislation would affect the British Officer, because it would make him liable to be under the command of an Indian Officer, which was not contemplated by the British Act! Therefore, the amendment of Sir Abdur Rahim was "out of order!"

"Pure Bunkum"

Hence the talk of Col. Lumby about "complete reciprocity between the two classes of Officers" and that "the Indian King's Commissioned Officer would have within the Indian Army exactly the same powers, and privileges as at present enjoyed by the British Officers," was in plain words pure bunkum, which I had exposed at the time, and which has now been proved to the hilt during the debate.

It appears that the Law Member of the Government of India was talking through his hat, when he made the astounding assertion quoted above.

For, in the words of the Honourable President of the Assembly, "neither the Honourable the Law Member nor the Hon. the Army Secretary has shown me any provision of the King's Regulations by which it is specifically provided that a British Officer should, under no circumstances, be placed under the command of an Indian Officer." The President's interpretation was correct, quite clear, and to the point.

Let us consider the Law Member's dictum as laid down in the Assembly. In so many words he stated that the Indian Legislature would make the British Officer liable to be under the command of an Indian Officer, which was not contemplated by the British Army Act, as if it were not so to-day. As a matter of fact, one can assert without any fear of contradiction that in actual practice for the last half a century or so European Officers have been made liable to be under the command of their senior Indian Officers, and so, to state in 1934 that such a contingency was not contemplated by the British Army Act, is, on face of it, absurd!

No Colour Bar

Take for instance the Indian Medical Service and the Royal Army Medical Corps. In the Indian Medical Service Indians are granted the British Officers' Commission just like the Europeans, under the British Army Act. There is therefore absolutely no colour or racial distinction between the Indian and the European holding a British Commission in the I. M. S. Not only so, but in combined Medical and Hospital Units where I. M. S. and R. A. M. C. officers have to work together, the Senior Officer automatically takes the command by virtue of his seniority over the Officers of both the services, viz., I. M. S. and R. A. M. C. Can the Law Member explain to the Assembly how his untenable argument works in such cases?

The British Commission, whether granted to an Indian or a European, confers certain rights and privileges, and makes no racial or colour distinction at all under any circumstances whatever. In short, one can argue that the British Army Act does not contemplate any colour or racial distinction, and so the Law Member's argument to the contrary falls to the ground.

It is satisfactory to note that at least 5 Members of the Select Committee on the Army Bill have dissented from the majority, and have tried to prevent such an intolerable insult to the honour of India by putting the perpetual stigma of inferiority on the Indian King's Commissioned Officer as intended by this Bill. It is still more satisfactory to note that the President of the Assembly has declared Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to be in order.

Modified Amendment.

I may add that whilst Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment is good in itself, it does not go far enough. His amendment reads as follows.

"That the status and opportunities for promotion and power of command, rank, and precedence of Indian Commissioned Officers in the Indian army shall be the same as that of British Officers in the Indian Army in Units and Formations."

I would suggest the substitution of the words "the Army in India" in place of the words "the Indian Army," if it were possible to do so at this stage of the Bill in the Assembly. The reason for this modification is that "the Army in India" is composed of both the British and the Indian Forces, whilst the term "the Indian Army" means the Indian Forces only. Thus, in future, there would be no legal haggling over the interpretation of the powers, privileges, etc., of the Indian Commissioned Officers.

It is essential that such a modification be made now. As we know, the British and Indian Units are generally brigaded together in varying proportions of 1 to 2 and 1 to 3 according to the circumstances. So in times of peace or of war, the Indian Officers will always feel very humiliated if they do not receive the salutes etc., etc., to which they are entitled from all the ranks of the Army inferior to their own.

For example, at present, the British soldier and the Officers of lower and higher ranks not seldom turn their faces instead of saluting their superior Indian King's Commissioned Officers, even if they hold the British Commission, and even though the former are liable to punishment for such breach of discipline. The amending Bill will perpetuate this breach of discipline in the British Army, as the salute is essential to maintain the honour of the King's Uniform, and not the honour of the colour of the wearer of the King's Uniform.

During the last war, much heartburning was caused by such lack of discipline in the British Army. It is therefore to be hoped that in the interest of discipline of the British Army itself, and for the preservation of honour of the King's Uniform, this Indian Army Amendment Bill will either be radically amended or rejected.

Is It Fair?

In the Civil line, an Indian can aspire to be the Governor of a major province, and rule over all the Europeans whether in the Civil or Military Services! But in the Army, which has been made a close preserve of the White Brahmins, no Indian even with the inborn military genius of a Baber or an Akbar, a Ranjit Singh or a Shivaji can ever aspire to rise to a command in the army that would give free play to his genius.

During the last Great War, India was bled white. India supplied 15 lacs or more of military personnel, and the sacrifice in the dead and the wounded amounted to more than a hundred thousand. India saved the British Empire from collapse, for which the reward is this Army Bill:— Yet, strange to say, not one Indian out of 15 lacs could make a name for himself as a brilliant commander in the field. If this is not an intolerable insult to the Indian nation and, a perpetual handicap to the Indian Military genius, what else is it?

The Great Napoleon used to say that "every soldier in the French army carried the Feild-Marshal's baton in his knapsack.' On the other hand, the Indian Army Amending Bill contemplates that every Indian soldier shall carry the stigma of perpetual inferiority, (and at the most the rank of the Indian Commissioned Officer,) in his knapsack!

The most humiliating and ridiculous statement of the majority of the Select Committee is their touching confidence in the assurance of the authorities, who are such experts in fooling some of our countrymen. The majority says that "we are assured that regulations are being framed by His Majesty's Government, which will enable the Indian Commissioned Officers to exercise powers of command over the British personnel of the army in India on such occasions as any commander may appoint for the exercise of such powers of "command." Does it mean by the Indian Commissioned Officers, whether within or without British India, both in time of peace and in the time of war, as exercised by the British Officers in the army? In effect, these regulations will stamp the Indian Commissioned Officers as a class of Harijan Officers, inferior to the White Brahmins holding the British Commissions, as pointed out by me in my previous contribution.

May one hope that the majority of the members of the Assembly will support the amendment of Sir Abdur Rahim with the modification as pointed out above, viz., the substitution of words "the Army in India" in place of "the Indian Army," or otherwise, reject the Bill. The rejection of the Bill will automatically ensure the grant of the British Commissions to the successful cadets turned out of Dehra Dun Military Academy, and that should be the main objective of all self-respecting Indians whether within or without the Assembly. The honour of India demands rejection of the Bill, in toto, or otherwise at least the acceptance of Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment with modification.

EXPLOITING INDIA'S NAME IN EUROPE

Bose Warns 'Friends' Against Mushroom Organisations

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"In some centres in Europe, mushroom organisations are growing up with a view to exploiting the name of India and hampering the work of bonafide organisations working for the benefit of Indians," writes Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to the "United Press" from Vienna under date Aug. 8

DIFFICULT TO JUDGE

Continuing Mr. Bose says: "For friends and for newspapers in India it is difficult sometimes to judge as to which organisations are genuine and which are bogus. Nationalist newspapers in India have sometimes unwittingly given publicity to bogus organisations and have therefore quite unconsciously done harm to the Indian cause."

"I should, therefore, beg of friends and of Indian newspapers to be more critical, before giving publicity to organisations that are supposed to be working for Indians in Europe."

"There are selfish individuals who have started organisations to exploit the name of India for their own benefit and these selfish individuals have the backing of interested parties who are not friendly to India."

SOME GENUINE ORGANISATIONS

"In this connection I am giving the names of some genuine organisations in Austria and in Czechoslovakia:—

AUSTRIA: (1) Hindusthan Academical Association, Hotel de France, Schotten Ring, Vienna 1. (2) Indian Central European Society, Tuchlauben, 7-A/19, Vienna 1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Indo-Czechoslovakian Society, c/o, The Oriental Institute, Prague; or Prof. Lesny, President, I.C. Society, Zborovska, 66, Prague XVI.—United Press.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Celebration In Bombay

The Afghan Independence Day was celeberated on Friday when a number of prominent citizens were the quests of H E. Syed Abdul Hamid Khan, Consul for Afghanistan, at the Green's Hotel.

Maulana Khujandi recited a long poem eluogising the King his able administration and finally wishing peace and prosperity to the Royal House and the nation at large.

Mr. Gupta of New York saw that he had the pleasure of participating in such occasions at Berlin and London in the Arghan Legation and ardently prayed that like Afghanistan God may bring that day when India should also enjoy and celebrate such occasions of Independence Day in the midst of the representatives of independent Nation.

Atiya Begum Saheba gave a short speech in Urdu thanking and congratulating on behalf of the Indian ladies the Afghan Consul on the auspicious occasion of Independence Day and praying for the peace and prosperity for the King and the Afghan Nation.

Major Paymaster Consul for Roumania, described his visit to Afghanistan.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Baqza also spoke.

Then H. E. The Consul for Afghanistan delivered a speech in Persian, the English version of which was read by Mr. Mohamed Asif, the Chief Secretary to the Royal Afghan Consulted Bombay.

On Saturday all the Afghan subjects in Bombay had assembled in the Royal Afghan Consulate to celebrate the Independence Day and expressed their deepest loyalty and prayed for peace and prosperity of their King and country. They were entertained with refreshments.

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THEIR RIGHT TO TEMPLE ENTRY

Status Of Harijans Must Be Improved Says Thaware

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The opening of temples to the Depressed classes along with the caste Hindus is a matter of greatest importance. The community realises that it cannot hope for permanent emancipation, unless the status of its members in the Hindu religion is improved. This can be done only by the passage of the Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill and the Removal of Untouchability Bill."

This view is expressed by Mr. Thaware of the All-India Depressed Classes Asscciation in a communication to the Deputy Commissioner on the subject of the above two bills, which are under consideration in the Legislative Assembly.

THEIR RIGHT TO ENTRY

After pointing out that the Depressed Classes are Hindus, Mr. Thaware asserts that the members of his community have a full right to enter the Hindu temples. Several Hindu 'rishis' who still command the respect of caste Hindus were born in the lowest castes, and there is no evidence to prove that any restrictions were placed on the Harijans, in the matter of entry into temples even in the ancient period of history.

Most of the temples are situated on the Government land granted free of cost. There are some others, which receive the aid of the Government. It is difficult to understand why they should be reserved for the use of particular castes. Mr Thaware suggests that such temples should be open to all Hindus irrespective of their caste.

NOT NEW FIGHT

This fight for entry into temples is not new. The Depressed Classes Federation of which Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the leader, started satyagarah at several places to secure the right of access. Mr. Thaware concludes by saying no difference of opinion exists among the various groups in his community on the issue of temple entry—A.P.

REMISSIONS IN JHABUA STATE

Council For Administration Inaugurated

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Dewan of Jhabua in the course of a telegram to the Associated Press states that His Highness the Raja of Jhabua has inagurated a Council for the administration of State consisting of four officials and three non-officials from the 15th inst. The Council has been given all judicial powers, the right of mercy to be exercised by His Highness-in-Council.

Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 28,000 has been remitted and tax on private mahua and mango trees on state lands yielding an annual income of Rs. 2,500 has also been remitted.—A. P.

Pistol Wrapped Up In Handkerchief

BARISAL, August 18.

Santiranjan Mukherjee was sentenced under section 19-A of the Arms Act to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment by the Special Magistrate for being found in possession of a pistol wrapped up in a handkerchief, while cycling towards Kashipur on May 24, last.—United Press.

Europe Has 10 Dictators

Establishment of a dictatorship in Bulgaria brings the number of European countries falling within that classification since the War up to ten—the number depending upon the exactness of definition.

ITALY:—The Fascist regime blazed the trail of modern dictatorship with its march on Rome on October 30, 1922. Signor Benito Mussolini submitted his Cabinet list to the King. It was accepted and the Fascist leader assumed control of the Government.

TURKEY:—In November 1922, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, headed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, deposed the Sultan, proclaimed the downfall of the Ottoman Empire and establishment of the Republic of Turkey. The new Constitution gives the President dictatorial power.

POLAND:—Witnessed the establishment of a dictatorship when Marshal Pilsudski marched on Warsaw in May, 1926.

RUSSIA:—Came under dictatorship with the rise of Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party in 1926.

PORTUGAL:—Since 1926 Gen. Antonio Carmona has been President and virtual dictator.

YUGOSLAVIA:— Dictatorship was introduced in January 1929, with a proclamation by King Alexander announcing the abolition of parliamentary methods.

GERMANY:—Joined the parade with the ascension to power of the National Socialist leader Adolf Hitler, became Chancellor of the Reich in January, 1933.

AUSTRIA:—A non-party cabinet, headed by Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor, was formed in September 1933, with Maj. Emil Frey as Vice-Chancellor. The Constitution was recently abolished and a new one drawn up. It has not yet been invoked. The power to do so rests in the hands of the Chancellor.

LATVIA:—On May 17, 1934, the Constitution was changed from a parliamentary government to a dictatorship. Activities of various political parties have been suspended until constitutional changes can be carried out.

SPAIN:—A successful coup d'etat by Gen. Primo de Rivera on September 13, 1923, brought dictatorship to Spain. His hope was to rescue Spain from corrupt and incompetent government within six months. Six years and four months later he resigned and popular government was restored.

Other countries are governed by modified dictatorships among which are Roumania and Hungary.—"Christian Science Monitor."

HUNT FOR "TERRORISTS"

Two Youths Arrested And Several Leaflets Seized

CALCUTTA, August 18.

In connection with terrorist activities the Special Branch, Calcutta C.I.D. raided half a dozen houses in the City this morning and arrested Jagadish Chakravarty, a college student and another youth.

The police seized seditious leaflets from several of these houses. —United Press.

PROVE YOUR BONAFIDES TO SPEAK FOR MUSLIM MASSES

Youths' Challenge To League-Conference Reactionaries

(By Two Aligarh Youths)

We have read with a mingled feeling of amusement and shame the Muslim League-Conference manifesto, which has emerged from a luxurious hotel in bureaucrat-ridden Simla. We have been amused though not surprised at the self-complacency with which these two bodies assume leadership of the Muslims. But will they accept our challenge and prove their "bonafides" to speak for the Muslim masses? What is there in their programme we ask, that will even indirectly be of some good to the Muslim peasants and workers who, after all, form the bulk of the community? But such are the anomalies of a capitalistic order that any one who has somehow managed to amass a lot of money considers it his right to pose as a representative of the people. If only the mass of the people were not so dumb and powerless as they have been made by the forces of exploitation!

MUSLIM CONFERENCE FARCE

It is interesting to note that the All-India Muslim Conference no longer professes to be the All-Parties Muslim Conference that it was made out to be when its first session was held at Delhi under the gracious patronage of that connoisseur of race-horses, His Highness the Aga Khan. Even the Muslim League has refused to merge its existence into the Conference. But the two organizations have joined hands to fight the Assembly elections and we are ashamed at the transparently anti-national and reactionary nature of the manifesto that has been issued in the name of the Muslim League, an organisation that once gave a fearless lead to the whole country in awakening a sense of national self-respect and patriotism. It is a pity that it has now passed into the hands of people who are determined to support the Government at all costs, even at the costs of consistency. What else can we understand from the fact that while once they had placed Mr. Jinnah's Fourteen Points as minimum of Muslim demands, now they are supporting—nay frankly gloating over—the Communal Award. When it was the the question of a settlement with sister communities they steadfastly refused to relax even a single of these demands. But when the Government placed before them the Communal Award which does not fully concede many of the fourteen points except the separate electorates they forgot all their previous affirmations of polity, and unconditional support of this scheme has become the corner-stone of their legislative programme. The betrayal of the interests of the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Bengal is a clear commentary on the mentality of these self-appointed guardians of Muslim interests. With them consistency is certainly not a strong point except of course, in supporting the Government.

THE MANIFESTO.

Their manifesto makes it clear that the only qualification that they seek in a candidate is a blind faith in the holy Communal Award, Separate electorate and representation in services What else can interest people whose sole aim seems to be to get in the Assembly through limited franchise and communal electorate (the bait of services, etc., being ideal for securing the votes of the middle class electorate)? But we should certainly like to know what they have to offer to the masses. They are not interested in seats in legislatures, posts in Government offices or representation in the services. What they want, in common with the masses of other communities, are better economic conditions, better wages, relief from exploitation and a rise in their standard of living. This election may be won by people like Sir Md. Yaqub and Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan by telling the middle classes how they have secured increased representation in services for their sons. But what do they propose to do in the next election when the franchise will be considerably wider? The Nawab of Chatari will be asked point blank what he will do for the relief of the U. P. peasantry: Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi will have to tell the mill labourers how far he would represent their grievances and Malik Feroze Khan Noon may find it difficult to prove his "bonafides" to the Punjab proletariat.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR MUSLIM CONSTITUENCY

Support Dr. Abdul Hameed

The "Khilafat Daily" the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee writes:

Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed, M.A. Ph.D. has offered himself as a candidate for the forthcoming Assembly election from the Central Division Muslim constituency. The Congress Parliamentary Board has accepted him as its candidate and the Muslim Unity Board will shortly support his candidature.

We have nothing before us like a record of Dr. Hameed's past services, because he is only now entering the active field of work. But from what we know about him we can say that he will prove more useful in the Assembly than many others.

Dr. Abdul Hameed is a graduate of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University, Delhi) and after graduating from the Jamia, he spent several years in Germany and returned only last year having secured the Doctorate of the Berlin University.

Since Dr. Abdul Hameed belongs to the Jamia Millia, we need have no doubt about his policy and his political views. As the Jamia is an institution well-known for its sober views and independence so will be its graduate and we hope Dr. Abdul Hameed will always fulfill that expectation.

We appeal to the voters of the constituency to elect from among the candidates a man who cares more for the good of his country and coommunity than for any thing else, and who has no personal axe to grind. More. They should elect one who will not bend before the Government but who has the strength to fight for the rights of the people. When they keep before them the names of all the candidates seeking their support they will themselves know who has these qualifications and who has not.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR

Supporting the canddature of Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed, for the Legislative Assembly, from the Central Division Muslim Constituency the "Ajmal Daily" writes:—

In the coming Assembly elections which will take place in November, besides the Bombay City, Muslims of the Central Division comprising the seven districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Satara, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, have the right to send a representative to the Assembly.

It is gratifying to note that Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed, M.A., Ph.D. is contesting this seat for the Assembly. From the brief life sketch of Dr. Abdul Hameed which we publish elsewhere in this issue, our readers will see that since the inception of the Reforms in 1921 it is the first time that a candidate with such high educational qualifications has come forward to contest the seat for the Central Legislature from this Constituency.

In the near future many important political questions will come before the Assembly and they demand that only best men should be entrusted with the task of representing the people in that House. Specially for the Musalmans the task is more important since many a time in the past they have fallen victims to the machinations of rich people and sent to the Assembly men who instead of truly representing them have done great harm to their interests. If the Musalmans committed the same mistake again, its results would be simply disastrous, for the decisions of the next Assembly on the important issues that it will discuss will have far-reaching effect on Indian political life in general and the interests of Musalmans in particular. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that Muslim voters should be watchful and discharge their duty of electing their representative with the greatest possible care and attention.

It is really the good fortune of the Muslims of the Central Division that from their constituency a candidate is seeking their support who is not only best fitted for the work but who also enjoys the support of the great national organisation and is supported by Muslim leaders. He has also at heart the good of the poor and downtrodden Muslims of his constituency and a zeal to serve them. We are confident that Muslim voters of the Central Division will make the best use of this opportunity and by electing Dr. K. A. Hameed to the Assembly safeguard national interests.

WHY PLAGUE IS CALLED "ENDEMIC"

Bacilli Survive In Rats And Their Fleas

Director of Public Information, Home Department, writes:—

Plague in India still numbers its annual deaths by thousands but is not the pressing danger, that it was 30 or even 20 years ago. When the present outbreak began in India in 1896, its virulence was great and 50 per cent of the total 12 1/4 millions who have died from plague in India died during the first 10 years of the epidemic. Since then, in spite of occasional exacerbations, the virulence has gradually decreased, so that during the last 5 years the total mortality amounts to only 2 per cent of the total plague deaths since the outbreak began.

Nevertheless there is always the danger of recrudescence and we cannot overlook the fact that our freedom or otherwise from plague is dependent on rats and their fleas, and that it behoves us to study these animals closely if we are intelligently to attempt to control future epidemics. This study is one of the subjects on which the workers of the Indian Research Fund Association are constantly engaged.

IS PLAGUE—"ENDEMIC"

The provinces that have suffered most heavily from plague are the Punjab and Bombay, and it is just in these places that we find now that rats are more immune to the disease than elsewhere in India, doubtless be-more immune susceptible of the cause the more susceptible of the rat race have alreday died of plague leaving their more immune relations to survive. But the disease is still there in its old haunts and, in certain special areas called "endemic". it is liable to break out again. One of the difficult questions has been what happens to plague in an endemic area when the disease disappears from man for a long time but crops up again after a longer or shorter interval.

If the disease has ceased and apparently disappeared, why should it reappear in the same spot? Where have the plague bacilli been all this time? Research work carried out in the Cumbum Valley of the Madras Presidency is helping to solve that problem. It appears that although there may be no disease amongst men, the plague survives in rats and their fleas; and also to a lesser extent among bandicoots and house mice. Unless therefore we can kill off the last rat, bandicoot and mouse in that area and thoroughly disinfect all their holes, so that not a flea can survive, we are still in danger.

Truly the battle of life is hard. The disinfection of rat holes, a most difficult procedure, has been studied after investigation of the temperature and humidity of these holes, and after discovery of the fact that plague infected beas can even when starved spread the disease for as long a period as 63 days. It has been found that the best way of disinfecting rat holes is by pumping into them a very poisonous gas, called cyano-gas. The results are encouraging, but naturally much care has to be taken in dealing with so poisonous an agent.

PREVENTIVE METHODS.

For the prevention of plague among an infected population our most trustworthy method is still by inoculation with Haffkine's antiplague vaccine. Our latest figures show that this vaccine gives a four-fold protection against plague as compared with the uninoculated and an eight-fold protection against death should a person get an attack. Those who are engaged in manufacturing the anti-plague vaccine are not yet satisfied that they have reached finality in its improvement and constant work in this direction is being carried on in the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

The research workers of the I.R.F.A. are also at work on methods of treatment of plague cases and have discovered that a serum made from the blood of immunised animals is of value. As a theraputic measure this serum has so far been used only on a few hundred human cases. From these cases it appears that whereas among persons who were not given any serum there were 69 per cent of deaths, there were only 32 pr cent deaths among those who received the serum treatment. Whilst this is encouraging it is not good enough to satisfy our researchers, and further work on the problem is being carried out.

BAKEWELL SCORES 172 FOR NORTHANTS

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Warwickshire vs. Middlesex at Birmingham: Warwick 246 (Cranmer 68, Smith four for 61). Middlesex 92 for one.

Sussex vs. Somerset at Eastbourne: Somerset 293 for seven (J. Lee, 60, F. Lee 57, Case 84 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Ilkeston: Derby 220 (Butler four for 50). Notts 84 for seven.

Northamptonshire vs. Glamorgan at Northampton; Northants 341 for eight (Bakewell 172, Bellamy 78 not out).

Hampshire vs. Leicestershire at Bournemouth: Leicester 327 for eight (Armstrong 64, Berry 68,).

Gloucestershire vs. Surrey at Cheltenham (College Ground): Gloucester 305 (Allen 60). Surrey 20 for one.

Kent vs. Lancashire at Dover: —Lancashire 268 for six (Watson not out 126).

Essex vs. Yorkshire at Southend: —Yorkshire 283 (Bottomley 51, Turner 71 not out) Essex 49 for nil.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Jail XI Beat Engineering College, Poona

(From A Correspondent).

VISAPUR, Aug. 17.

In a dull weather, cricket match was played on jail-ground (Visapur). The home team winning the toss put the visitors in to bat. The collegiates did not last long and they were all skittled within 51 runs. The home team easily passed the score for one-down. The intermittent showers spoiled the game. After lunch the game was resumed when the home team hit up 141 runs before they were all dismissed. Further play was impossible owing to rain.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE

Munshi c Jadhav, b Mokashi	3
Joshi b Kamruddin	1
Jai, run out	4
Dhareshvar c Sudame, b Mokashi	13
Treasurer c D'Souza, b Mokashi	4
Mama b Kamruddin	10
Serdesai b Kamruddin	4
Merchant b Kamruddin	2
Dalaya b Kamruddin	0
Munshi M M b Kamruddin	0
Koli, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	51

JAIL TEAM

J D'Souza c Dhareshwar, b Munshi	3
L D'Souza c Jai, b Merchant	17
Ibrahim c Dhareshwar, b Merchant	44
Jadhav b Dhareshwar	8
Quinn (Captain) c Dhareshwar b Merchant	25
Sudame b Merchant	5
Dyer b Merchant	0
Kamruddin c Jai, b Dhareshwar	5
Khandu b Sardesai	13
Tilwe b Dhareshwar	6
Mokashi not out	2
Extras	11
Total	141

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CYCLE RACE

This year's International Six Days Motor Cycle Trial will be held in Germany from August 27 to September 1. Teams from England and Ireland, from Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Holland will take part, and compete together with the German teams, including last year's victors. England's colours at the International Trophy, which since its inception in 1913 has been won 8 times by England, will be carried by N. P. O. Bradley (Sunbeam-Sidecar), A. E. Perrigo (B. S. A. solo(and V. N. Brittam (Norton Solo), whereas two teams comprising I. Williams (Norton), Rowley (Ariel), R. McGregor (Rudge) and Jefferies (Triumph) will compete for the Silver Cup.

Ireland is entering R. McKee, C. Duffin and S. Moren (all on Matchless machines) for the International Trophy, and for the Silver Cup T. Stewart (Royal Enfield), S. M. Campbell (New Imperial) and A. H. Archer (B. S. A.).

The German Automobile Club (D. D. A. C.), which is organising the run, has chosen the Bavarian Highland district as being one of the most difficult and the most picturesque. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the famous resort at the foot of the Zugspitze, is the starting point, and from there trips of from 125 to 310 miles through the loveliest parts of German Alpland will be run on the six days.

TEST BECOME UNREALITY

"Eleven That Can Only By Courtesy Be Called "England"

"OBSERVER'S" SEVERE CRITICISM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The weather outlook for the Test is not encouraging. The Air Ministry forecast to-day is: "Cloudy with a short period of rain. Further outlook is unsettled."

While praising, Australian batting and deploring England's mistakes in the field, newspapers continue to dwell on the leg-theory, notably the "Observer," which in a leader severely criticises M.C.C.'s handling question as a result of which it says the Test has become an unreality and visitors have been left to face an Eleven that can only by courtesy be called England.

The "Sunday Times" says, the M.C.C. must make up their minds before the new season begins and declare finally a definitive ruling on the leg-theory.

WORLD SPEED RECORD BROKEN

Captain Puget's Claim Of 278 K. M. An Hour

MARSEILLES, Aug. 18

Claim to have broken the world speed record for two seater aeroplanes weighing less than 560 kilogrammes was made by Captain Puget and Lieut. Moulignat who flew a thousand kilometres at an average speed of 278.99 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

Cross Channel Women's Record

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 18.

It is learned Frau Faber did not beat Cross Channel women's record. Her time was 14 hours. 40 minutes, six minutes over the record.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable.)

FORST HILLS, August 18.

In the semi-finals of American Women's Championship Jacobs beat Babcock 7|5, 6|0. Palfrey beat Andrus 6|3, 6|4.

DOUBLES.

Babcock and Andrus beat Nuthall and Freda James 4|6, 6|4, 6|2. Jacobs and Palfrey beat Ryan and Thomas 6|3, 6|1.

Singles and doubles finals are being played to-morrow.

Channel Swimming Record

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 18.

E. H. Temme landed at Grisnez to-night after swimming the channel for 15 hours, 54 minutes, which is a record tarting from the English side.

This is the fourth time that the channel was swum this direction. Temme who is the first man to swim the channel both ways swam from Cap Grisnez to England in 1927 in 14 hours, 27 minutes.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Results Of First Division Matches

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The following are the results of football matches played in the first division of Scottish League:

Aberdeen 1, Falkirk 0
Albion 2, Partick 0.
Clyde 2, Dunfermline 0.
Hamilton 3, Ayr 2.
Hearts 0, Celtic 0.
Kilmarnock 0, Hibernians 1.
Queens Park 4, St. Mirren 1.
Queen of South 1, Dundee 0.
Rangers 1, Motherwell 0.
St. Johnstone 4, Airdrieonians 1.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Scores

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The following scored in the respective matches played in first division of Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: Thompson.
Albion: Renwick (Twice).
Clyde: McCulloch (Twice).
Dunfermline: Watson.
Hamilton: Thomson, Reid, Wilson.
Ayr: McGibbon (Twice).
Hibernians: Moffat.
Queens Park: Crawford, Martin, Dods (Twice).
St. Mirren: Lee.
Queen of South: Nesbitt.
Rangers: Meikle John.
St. Johnstone: Ferguson, (Twice), Davidson (Twice).
Airdrieonians: Mooney.—Reuter's Special.

PROFESSIONAL TAX IN SURAT DISTRICT.

Public Protest Against Proposal

(From A Correspondent.)

CHICKLI, Aug. 17.

A public meeting of the residents of the town and taluka of Chickli was held at Chickli on 12th inst., under the presidentship of Janardan B. Desai, Advocate to consider the question of Professional Tax proposed to be levied by the Surat District Local Board on the inhabitants residing in the area within its jurisdiction.

The president said: "Though there is nothing in the whole draft of the proposed Professional Tax to show that it affects the agriculturists but indirectly a major portions of the agriculturists will be the sufferers.

Dealing in cash is still scarce in villages and the village workers are generally paid in kind and these workers will form the major portion of the tax payers. Taking specific instances a village barber, a village blacksmith, a village carpenter and very probably an old lady maintaining herself by selling snuff packets at the rate of a pie per packet will be liable to pay the tax.

ECONOMY ONLY WAY.

It is high time for the members of the Surat District Local Board study the condition of the starving villagers which will convince them of the fact that the tax paying capacity of the public has been over strained and any further tax unless the condition of the people improve, is sure to create dissatisfaction and unrest.

It is unfortunate that the cause for proposing to levy such a tax has not been announced. The only way open to the Surat District Local Board is economy to meet the situation.

Mr. Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai, Dr. Madan S. Jetley many other speakers emphasised the fact that under the present circumstances it is impossible for the public to pay any further tax and passed resolutions protesting against the levying of the proposed Tax.

"POOR" JOURNALIST'S WIFE CONTRIBUTES

Toll Of Re. 1 Per Head In Family For Assam Relief

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 16.

While sending a sum of Rs. 5 to Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh, Bombay, for the naked sisters in Assam, Sh. Jaswant Kaur, wife of Mr. Rattan Singh Azad, Journalist, has sent the following letter to her:—

"The appeal made by you to the Punjabis for sending, at least, a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the naked sisters in Assam, I am sure, will meet with immediate response.

"I, being the wife of a poor journalist, an unable to send an appreciable sum, but I feel this my duty to contribute the minimum sum you have demanded from every individual Punjabi.

TOLL OF ONE RUPEE PER HEAD.

"I am, therefore sending a sum of Rs. 5 through the Bombay office of the United Press of India, a rupee each on behalf of my husband, Mr. Rattan Singh Azad, mother, Sh. Jiwan Kaur, daughter Paramjit Kaur aged about 2 years, son, Watan Prem Singh aged 6 months and myself.

I sincerely hope that this very little sum will be accepted, for which I shall feel highly obliged."

Mrs. Azad intends to a house-to-house collection for the above purpose.

THREE SERIOUSLY INJURED

Sequel To Free Fight At Shahdara

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The Emperor Jehangir's Mausoleum at Shahdara was the scene of a fight to-day, resulting in injuries to a dozen persons, three seriously.

It is stated that taking advantage of their "off" from duty about 40 butchers went on merry-making in the tomb, where they wanted to enjoy a bath in the tank, to which the guards objected.

Words soon led to a free fight, when lathis, knives and daggers were used on both sides with the above result.

The Police arrived at the scene of incident and made some arrests.—United Press.

GODHRA TALUKA COMMITTEE

Representatives Elected To Gujerat P. C. C.

(From A Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 13.

The general meeting of the Godhra Taluka Samiti was held on 12th inst.

The following persons have been elected as office-bearers:—

President: Yamanrao Sitaram Mukadam.

Ramprasad Bhogilal VYas, Secretary.

The following have been elected to Gujerat, P. C. C.:—

Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam: Dr. Maneklal N. Shah; Ramprasad Bhogilal Vyas; Mama Saheb Phadke.

Germany Beat Roumania

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, August 18.

The second qualifying round in the Davis Cup Germany beat Roumania by three matches to nil.

SINO-INDIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

Chinese Scholar's Plans To Organise Branch In India

SANTINIKETAN (By Mail)

Mr. Tan Yun Shan, a Chinese scholar, who is now doing research work at the International University at Santiniketan is trying to organise a branch of Sino-Indian Cultural Society with the object of studying the learnings of India and China, to interchange their cultures and to cultivate friendship between the two peoples and work for universal peace and internationalism. After the organisation by scholars in India and China the Society propose to undertake following activities:—

(1) To organise an Indian cultural delegation to go into China and a Chinese cultural delegation into India for research work respectively.

(2) To organise a lecturing delegation to deliver lectures on Indian and Chinese cultures in both countries.

(3) To introduce and recommend Indian students to study in China and Chinese students to learn in India.

(4) To establish a Sino-Indian or Indian institute for Indian and Chinese students and scholars to study in China at the same location as the society; if unable to build an independent institute for the time being the society shall affiliate it to a famous Chinese university.

(5) To establish an Indian-Chinese institute or Chinese Hall for Indian and Chinese students and scholars to study in India; this institute and the society itself may be first affiliate to the International University, Santiniketan, founded by Dr. R. N. Tagore.

(6) To publish books and magazines to express the results from the investigations of Indian and Chinese learnings, and display the spirit and credit of their cultures, the first publication being a Sino-Indian Review (monthly, or quarterly, or yearly). The publications shall appear first in China, then in India, and the languages used shall be first Chinese and English, then Indian and Chinese. With the publication of the review there will come a series of books, translations of the masterpieces by best authors of countries, and revised copies of old translated classics.

(7) To found a Sino-Indian Library and Museum first on a small scale within the scope of the society and the institute, which shall be gradually developed and expanded into an independent library and museum.

(8) To build a Sino-Indian Guild for the purpose of receiving, guilding and accommodating Indian visitors to China and Chinese and Chinese travellers in India.—United Press.

WORLD GOODWILL DEBATE TOUR

Party To Visit India In September

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18

The "United Press" understands the round-the-world Good will Debate Tour sent by the University of Washington and sponsored by the World Council of Youths will be visiting India in September next.

Reaching Colombo on September 15, the Party will arrive at Calcutta on September 20. They will then visit Agra Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi and Bombay and leave Bombay by the middle of October.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Sravanan Shud 10 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 9 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 18 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 21m.
Sunset: 7h 4m.
High Water: 8-12, 19.08
Low Water: 0-28, 14-25.
Bombay Legislativ Council By-election: Indian Merchants' Chamber constituency. Polling.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Improvements Trust Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University of Bombay, Annal Convocation, H. E. the Chancellor, presiding, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.

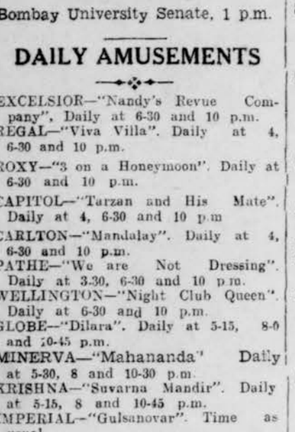
DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Nandy's Revue Company", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mahananda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

K. C. CAMA DEATH-ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, an Annual Gathering to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the death of the late Mr K R Cama will be held at the Cama Institute (Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr B T Anklesaria will give a discourse on "K R Cama as an Oriental Scholar." Mr R P Masani, will preside.

FOURTH WEEK OF
"TARZAN and his MATE"
AND STILL GOING STRONG
AT
THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Divine Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. Classical Music. Abdul Karim Khan Saheb. 12-0 noon. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin and News in Hindi. Light Music. Miss Kesar Wadke. Down.
Instrumental Music. 10-30 p.m. Close

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

MONDAY, August 20.

7-15 Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by J. Mcrland Begbie.
8-00 A surprise item.
8-15 The Buxton Municipal Orchestra, (leader, Thomas Matthews), relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton.
9-00 England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play, relayed from the Oval, London.
9-10 A sonata recital by Marie Korchinska (harp), and Joseph Slater (flute and bass flute).
9-45 The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-30 News Bulletin.
10-45 Vaudeville, a programme of gramophone records.
10-55 England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play, relayed from the Oval, London.
11-05 Variety, relayed from Radiolympia.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Under the presidentship of Principal Hampton, Pro. D. K. Karve delivered a lecture on the subject of women's education in the East and West in the Government Secondary Training College, Bombay on Saturday.

COMING SHRAVANI ANNIVERSARY.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, will deliver a public lecture, on "Coming Shravani secred thread," at Arya Samaj Mandvi, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (21st inst), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr S N Kanga, will discuss Mr Khurshedji J B Wadia's series of lectures that it is not proved that the fundamental teachings of Zoroastrianism agree with those of Theosophy.

LATE SIR M. RAMJI.

A meeting of the National Group of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has placed on record its sense of sorrow at the demise of Sir Manmohandas Ramji who was the founder and President for seevral years of the Chamber and had renderede valuable services to that body.

PT. V. D. PALUSKAR ANNIVERSARY.

Prof. Ramakrishna Phatak Principal, Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya writes:—

The 3rd anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar will be celebrated at the Vidyalaya Hall, (opposite Ambewadi, Girgaum, Bombay on Tuesday, (August 21.)

A whole-day music and variety programme, commencing at 7 a.m., and closing at 12-30 in the night, has been arranged, which includes a grand variety musical concert beginning at 9-30 p.m.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN IS
VIVA VILLA—VIVA BEERY

PANCHO VILLA.....LOVABLE, HATABLE,..... STRONG WEAK....VILLA, THE MAGNIFICENT, IN A SCREEN EPIC WITH THE THUNDERING SWEEP OF "THE BIG PARADE!"

WALLACE
BEERY
IN M.-G.-M.'S
VIVA VILLA

THE REGAL

3 SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"C" WARD ELECTION

Mr. Panthaki's Petition

Mr. N. B Panthaki, who stood as one of the candidates from "C" Ward had sent a petition to the B.P.C.C. to declare the election of that Ward null and void.

For Mr. Panthaki in the course of his petition says:—

On the eve of the last B.P.C.C. elections Mr. Nariman, the President of the B.P.C.C., had issued a statement ordering all the polling officers strictly to adhere to the Khadi clause. Besides he appealed to the Congress voters and candidates to honour the Khadi-clause according to the instruction issued by the Working Committee the Congress President and Mahatmaji.

Except the "C" Ward no other Ward including Mr. Nariman's obeyed this order. After the elections were over Mr. Nariman with the secretaries of the B.P.C.C. visited the "C" Ward, where several candidates and executive officers of the Ward Congress Committee met him. Mr. K. M. Munshi, one of the candidates, asked Mr. Nariman to give his ruling as to whether the khaddar and non-khaddar votes which were placed in separate boxes, should be counted together or not. I objected and said that the President's order was already there, and that non-khaddar votes should be cancelled. As regards the elections in other Wards, which had not obeyed the order. I wanted them to be declared null and void.

Mr. Nariman replied that he would give his ruling at 9 o'clock The executive of the Bhuleshwar Ward went to Mr. Nariman and told him that they were in favour of his first order. Mr. Nariman gave his ruling that both Khaddar and non-Khaddar votes should be counted together. This ruling changed the whole aspect of the elections.

So I wrote a letter to the Congress President challenging the ruling of Mr. Nariman and asking him to give a definite statement regarding the Khadi clause.

The "C" Ward elections were held in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi. In a chawl nearby a stock of khadi shirts and caps was kept. Many non-khaddarite voters, donned those dresses before going to the poles and voted. This is nothing but a pure fraud. An account of this disgusting incident has been published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 13th August, 1934 and the writer of that account, who was an eye-witness, is prepared to give evidence before the B.P.C.C. This witness also drew the attention of Mr. K. M. Munshi to this affair and Mr. Munshi replied: "Is this a part of your duty as a journalist?", and did not draw the attention of the polling officer to this matter. He ought to have done it as a candidate and a leader. I also appeal to all the 23 candidates to come forward and explain the real position.

I am doing all this for the purification of Congress elections and I want your help in this matter.

CHANDA RAMJI SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Mr. A. S. Trolip, Chairman of the Safety-First Association will lecture to the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School on "Home Safety," to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of July 1934 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1222. Among them the number of new admission was 296. The average daily attendance was 39.

M. VYAS' LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the "Mahavir Students' Union" Mr B B Vyas will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The eternal element in our poetry," under the Presidentship of Prof B K Thakar, in the lecture hall of the Mahavir, Jain Vidyalaya, on Tuesday (21st inst.) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Baradine' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Australia per s.s. 'Conte Verday' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and China per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

HAKIMJI HIGH SCHOOL (BORDI)

The principal of the above school writes:—

Shet Dahyabhai V. Marolia, a philanthropist merchant of Navsari has donated Rs. 1,500 for the kitchen Building; and Mr. R. T. Pawar of Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. R. G. Kavthekar of Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Mr. P. B. Kale of Nagpur, Rs. 25; and Shet Haji Suleman of Dahanu, Rs. 10.

MAHARASHTRA MUSIC CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Blavatsky Hall Next Saturday And Sunday

The Secretary of the Fifth Maharashtra Provincial Music Conference writes:

The fifth session of the Maharashtra Music Conference will be held at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, on the 24th, 25th and the 26th Aug. when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

The opening of the Conference will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the 24th Aug. when the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee will address the Conference.

The programme for that day also includes interesting items of Music—Vocal and Instrumental—by the lady students of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya and Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music. Papers relating to the Art and Science of Indian Music will be read by persons of long standing and note in the realms of Indian Music.

The Session of the Conference for discussion and other business will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the Aug. 25 and will be open to the public. Concerts by eminent artists of All-India fame will be held on Saturday night. Sunday morning and eveinng. The public are requested to generously support these concerts as the entire income received therefrom will be donated to the Shree Ram Nam Adhar Ashram at Nasik.

Detailed programme of the Conference and the Concerts will be exhibited at the Hall and will be notified in the Press from time to time.

1620 CONVICTED FOR CRUELTY

Activities Of Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of July the Society prosecuted 1,691 cases. Out of these, convictions were secured in 1,620 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

95 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals Parel, for treatment by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

189 animals were treated as Out-Patients gratis by the Society's inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Courts.

At Bandra 40 cases of cruelty were prosecuted and the Society was successful in securing 37 convictions In the rest of the cases the accused were acquitted.

SAKARBAI PETIT HOSPITAL

There were 79 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 206 animals were newly admitted. 147 were discharged cured, 17 were discharged uncured, and 20 died, leaving 101 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 148 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

Varnashram Sangh Honours Sir M. Ramji's Memory

The Secretary, Vanashram Swaraj Sangh, Benares, wires:—

At an emergent meeting of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh a condolence resolution on Sir Manmohan Das Ramji's death passed on Friday.

The Sangh's head office remained closed.

C. I. STATES PEOPLE TO MEET

Messrs. Pt. Niranjan Sharma Ajit, Kanhaiyalal Vaidya, Fatenchand Solanki and other workers of the States' People's Conference for Rajputana and Central India States have issued the following appeal to the Press and public:—

It is necessary that the States' Peoples of Central India and Rajputana States should form their organisations to enable them to effectively ventilate their proper grievances.

A central organisation of the people of these two Provinces if brought into being with the active help and co-operation of the workers of Central India and Rajputana States would prove itself as a strong bulwark against the autocracy. With this view the workers of Rajputana and Central India States have decided to convene a meeting of the workers of the Central India and Rajputana States on 20th August at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Library Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The workers of Central India and Rajputana States living in Bombay and those others who are interested in this movement are invited to attend.

PROF. KARVE'S LECTURE

Prof. D. K. Karve delivered a lecture on the subject of "Women Education" in the East and the West in the Secondary Training College on Saturday.

ALLEGED GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

Police Arrest Two Persons At Kurla

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Aug. 19.

Following a raid by Sub-Inspector D. H. Chaudhari of the Kurla Police last night on a room in Ahmedally Kikabhai Building, Keshavji Lladhar and Gopalswami were arrested on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and having been found in the alleged gambling den respectively. Several slips on cotton futures and money were attached by the police.

The arrested men will be produced to-morrow before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

FOUR DEAD BODIES AWAIT INQUEST

Four dead bodies, the identity of two of them unknown, are lying in the Morgue awaiting inquest.

An unknown man aged 60, it is stated, while walking along the Kalbadevi Road got a fit and died shortly after on Saturday noon.

The body of another unknown man found lying dead near the Dadar (B. B. early hours on Sunday, was sent for an inquest, the cause of death being not known.

Eight days after a 6-year old boy, Jateh Mahomed Gafoor sustained injuries over his head and other parts of the body, in a fall from an "otla," about 8 feet high, he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. He died on Saturday night, it is believed, from an attack of tetanus.

FALL FROM STAIRCASE

Narasinga Baliga, a cook in an eating house, in the Princess Building, Babula Tank Road, while going up a staircase reeled and fell down dead, on Saturday afternoon. It was stated that when he entered the building he was breathing hard. The cause of death being unknown his body was sent for an inquest.

Old Offender Jailed

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Aug. 19.

A sentence of three years' hard labour was passed yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, on Mahomed Hussain, who, having nine previous convictions, was committed to the sessions by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate, Bandra, to stand his trial on a charge of having committed theft of a watch (with gold chain) and Rs. 50 in cash from the bungalow of Gulamhussain Aliboy at Khar on July 2 last.

The Sessions Judge, who convicted the accused on his own plea of guilty, remarked that the accused was on old offender, having commenced his career in 1922, when he was a boy.

"F" Ward Election

Mr. J. K. Bachaspati has addressed the following letter to the President, "F" Ward District Congress Committee:—

In response to your announcement in the press inviting complaints regarding the last B. P. C. C. elections from the "F" Ward, I write to bring to your notice one gross irregularity which has been omitted from the long list of scandalous allegations published in the newspapers so far. I wonder how Mr. K. A. Subramanian who was not in Bombay throughout the prescribed period of enrollment of Congress members could give his signature on the counterfoil of the receipt in acknowledgment of membership fee on or before 31st July, 1934 so as to be eligible for candidature at the aforesaid election. This is a matter which lends colour to his nomination being invalid and calls for proper investigation.

I take this opportunity of recording my personal experience as a voter. Since the relaxation in the Khaddar restriction was not made known before the election, I did not go to the polling booth in the morning. It was in the evening that I came to know of the waiving of this condition and so I called at the polling station at 8-30 p.m. But when I enquired about my number on the electoral roll, I was told that my name did not appear therein, and though I wanted to lodge a protest I could not do so because of the utter confusion prevailing there at that time and the polling being declared to be closed at 8-45 p.m. with the result that I had to come away without exercising my right to vote (I hold receipt No. 2333 dated 10-7-34 which unfortunately I did not take with me) and I know of several others who also went away disappointed and disgusted at the state of affairs.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Training The Volunteers

The quiet atmosphere of the Congress House, which prevailed for nearly two years, has been changed into one of intense activity during the past few days. All this activity is directed towards making the Congress session in Bombay, which is to meet in October next, a great success. One of the activities which draw a large crowd of spectators is the Officers' Training Camp. Here, under the able guidance of Mr. Ekamber Iyer, about a hundred officers are receiving training in regard to their duties as officers, the principal duty being to impose strict discipline on volunteers and to imbue them with the lessons of respect, civility and humility. About two thousand volunteers will be trained by the officers under the supervision of Mr. Ekamber Iyer and these volunteers during the Congress session will be of great service to the delegates and all those who attend the Congress. It is a tremendous task to train such a large number of officers and volunteers in less than eight weeks, but it is being carried out with the utmost speed and efficiency.

Wanted Explanation

The traffic regulation at night, in the city, by lights, leaves much to be desired, in spite of the efforts to tackle the problems by the Powers-that-be, for the past few years. This is mainly due to the half-hearted measures that are taken, and that, too, only at a few selected places. There are several points in the city, particularly in the north, where a systematic introduction of automatic signalling would go a long way towards the smooth running of traffic, if not minimisation of accidents.

In what half-hearted way this problem is being handled will be apparent from the statement, made in the new issue of the W. I. A. A., that the spot-light over the traffic point duty policeman near Charni Road Station, has been withdrawn "because the Bombay Municipality felt that it would become so popular that the public would demand them at various centres"! So they felt nervous at the prospect of a heavy financial responsibility, and consequently withdrew the experiment!

This would hardly seem to be credible, but it is a fact. The ways of our "City Fathers," like those of Providence, are, indeed, unscrutable! Because the system worked so admirably and was a huge success it has been given up on the score of finance. Then why did they try it at all? Did they do it just for "namke-vaste"—to shelve it on the least pretext of its proving unsuccessful? Surely the Municipal authorities owe the public an explanation on this subject. If they remain silent, will some energetic Corporator demand one?

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF MOTROR RATES

Sadra Residents' Appeal To Political Agent

The Residents of Sadra Bazar have forwarded the following letter to the Political Agent, Saberkanthar regarding Motor Monopoly to ply between Sadra and Dabhoda Road:—

The present period for plying Motor Service between Sadra and Dabhoda expires on or about 18-8-35 i.e. still after one year. It is so rumoured in Sadra Bazar Public that the present monopolist is trying his level best since a week to renew his own monopoly for next three years on the expiry of the present period. Before doing anything in this matter we request your Honour that the present rate of Rs. 0-10-0 per ticket and Rs. 0-6-0 per kacha maund luggage is too high as compared with the prevailing rates in the adjoining British-Territories, Baroda State, and Idar State.

We pray that the luggage rate should be reduced to annas three per kacha maund and each passenger should be allowed to carry 30 lbs. luggage free of charge, and rate of taking motor to passenger's places from the motor-stand should be reduced to annas 4 and the rate of the special touring car from Sadra to Dabhoda should be reduced to Rs. 0-4-0.

CLOTHING FOR SISTERS OF ASSAM

The following is the complete list of saries and clothing sent by Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh to different Relief societies working in Nowgong:—

30-7-34 Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha 144 saris, 93 clothing.
1-8-34 Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha 206 saris, 96 clothing, 50 blankets.
31-7-34 Nowgong Flood Relief Committee 347 saris.
31-7-34 Nowgong Relief Committee 99 saris, 109 clothing.
8-8-34 Nowgong Relief Committee 150 saris.
9-8-34 Nowgong Relief Committee 100 saris.
9-8-34 Nowgong Relief Committee 25 saris.
3-8-34 Ram Krisna Mission 112 saris, 116 clothing.
3-8-34 Ram Krisna Mission (from Ujjain) 75 saris.
8-8-34 Ram Krisna Mission 150 saris.
9-8-34 Ram Krisna Mission 100 saris.
Total 1,508 saris, 414 clothing, 50 blankets.

EXTRACT

Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha 350 saris, 189 clothing, 50 blankets.
Nowgong Flood Relief Committee 347 saris.
Nowgong Relief Committee 374 saris, 109 clothing.
Ram Krisna Mission 437 saris, 116 clothing.
Total 1,508 saris, 414 clothing, 50 blankets.

No Exemption For Govt. Servants

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Aug. 18.

Replying to a reference made by the President of the Kalyan Municipality with regard to the imposition of wheel-tax on vehicles belonging to Government servants, the Examiner of the Local Fund Accounts is understood to have stated that the Government servants ought to pay the wheel-tax.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1934

CONGRESSMEN IN REVOLT

Congressmen, who choose to oppose the decisions of the Congress, seldom admit their disloyalty to that body. They rather try to make out that they more than the majority of Congressmen know and serve the real interests of the Congress and the country. But such a plea hardly convinces the public. The promoters of the Nationalist Party who are preparing to fight the Congress at the polls all over the country naively protest that they are not at all raising a revolt against the Congress. Acharya P. C. Ray, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nationalist Party's Conference at Calcutta, asks the public to believe that the Nationalists are only striving for "the rehabilitation of Congress principles and the restoration of Congress prestige". The Acharya insists on the Nationalists opposing the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award. Yet in the same breath he urges that the Conference "ought not to make any move which may split the Great Organization built up by the life-blood and heroic sufferings and sacrifices of our countrymen." All that he precisely means is that the Nationalist Party should consist only of Congressmen. That may be a redeeming feature of the Party, but it cannot disguise or justify the Party's open revolt against the Congress. Nor is it much of a comfort to Congressmen in general to be told that only their brother Congressmen will fight them.

The Olive Branch

While the Nationalists are preparing for fight, the olive branch has been held out by Gandhiji in the shape of an offer to respect conscientious scruples regarding the Working Committee's resolution on the Award. More fully stated, Gandhiji's offer is believed to be as follows:

"If a Congressman wishing to enter legislature has conscientious scruples about acceptance of the resolution of the Working Committee on the Communal Award, he will so state his objections in his letter or application to the Board; and if the Board approves of his nomination as otherwise desirable, it will respect his scruples and nominate him as a candidate. Refusal or acceptance of the application will depend solely upon the discretion of the Board."

We do not know how far this report of the offer is accurate and whether the offer is acceptable to the Working Committee. But it is obvious that if the proposal is accepted by the Working Committee, it will, by permitting several Congress representatives to oppose the Award and the Committee's resolution, somewhat weaken the position of the Congress in the legislature. Whether that is a lesser evil than the friction between the Congress and the Nationalist Party is a question on which opinions are likely to differ. It remains to be seen how the Party will react to the offer. Pundit Malaviya's speech at the Calcutta conference gives one the impression that he will accept no compromise on the question of the Award and would rather rally against it all the available forces even outside the Congress than allow the Congress Parliamentary Board the discretion to choose from among the conscientious objectors to the Working Committee's resolution. However, we must wait and see the full reaction to this unexpected development.

The Right Way

Meanwhile it is very gratifying to note that the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind has wholeheartedly approved of the attitude of the Congress Working Committee towards the Award and has appealed to Muslims "to discharge their duty towards the country and the nation by joining the Congress." We trust the appeal will meet with worthy response from the Muslim community. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema has also done well to lay special emphasis on "striving for an early settlement of the communal question by a mutual agreement which may be better than the Communal Award.' That is also the attitude of the Congress Working Committee and that is the only right attitude towards the communal question. Mere resistance to the Award, in the words of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher, amounts in effect to playing into the hands of the opponents of the country's freedom and fighting among ourselves. The only way to get rid of the Award is to replace it by an agreed solution of the whole communal problem.

Effect Of Poverty On Students

Considerable discussion had taken place, at the last meeting of the Bombay University Senate, regarding certain grants from University funds for the medical inspection of students under the University; and though the decision of the Senate was to continue that grant, for one year more at least, a report of the results of medical inspection among University students for 1934-34 does not by any means make it indisputable that this outlay is both necessary and beneficial, we mean, of course, to the students examined. Much was said in the course of the debate at the last meeting of the Senate, which showed that the actual process of inspection was often a farce, and always an individual vagary of the particular Board of Inspection. But the strength of the medical fraternity in the Senate, and the intensity of the trade union sentiment amongst the Fellows of that Faculty, seem to be so great that neither facts nor reason could prevail against their determination to impose on the University this system of medical examination of students. If there could be any just doubt about the result of this examination, let the Report of the Syndicate on the subject, to be laid on the table of the Senate at its next meeting, dispel it:

"While not attempting to draw any conclusions from these percentages (of health classes among students) it must be remembered that the health classes assigned to students entirely dependent on the impressions and opinions formed by the medical inspectors, who were not the same all over the Presidency.....

That this percentage distribution in health classes does not represent correctly the true state of affairs, there is ample reason to believe."

Even were no discount necessary because of the difference in the panels of doctors inspecting, nor any deduction needed because of the incomparability of figures, or even the absence of any report on an individual college, the document before us does not indicate that this classification, and the results shown in each class, are a true reflection of the actual state of affairs. The Report thus has very little educative value for the governing body of the University; and, as for its benefit to the students, we confess to a degree of scepticism which the document before us does nothing to dispel.

Taking, next, the results themselves: It is interesting to note that the general health of University students is quite satisfactory. Of all the University undergraduates inspected, some 10,147, 31 per cent are given A class of health, 63.4 per cent B class, and only 5.6 per cent C class, —diseased, deformed, underfed, undersized, or conforming to whatever other factors are supposed to make up class C. If 19 out of every 20 students in the University are above this class, the situation cannot be very disappointing. A glance, however, at the detailed classification by the several divisions of the Presidency, makes it evident that things are not by any means so rosy as these percentages suggest. The highest figure for A class health is, naturally, in Bombay city, being 51.8 per cent while the lowest is in Sind, 19.3 per cent. This is rather surprising. Deccan and Gujerat groups are pretty nearly of the same standard as regards Class A (about 21½ per cent.) though Deccan has a larger proportion of Class B (75.3 per cent.), while Gujerat has a larger proportion of Class C (8.8 per cent.). But as against these, there are 43.3 per cent. of students with "poor chest" in Bombay, while there are only 20.6 per cent of that category in Sind. In the Deccan 58.2 per cent. have poor-chests, and in Gujerat 44 per cent., but the figures are not really comparable, inasmuch as they do not relate to the *total* number of students on the roll in Gujerat Colleges. Of underweight students, Bombay has 27.3 per cent., as against the Presidency proportion of 46.2 per cent.; Deccan 65.6 per cent. and Gujerat 44.6 per cent., Sind 56.2 per cent. The figures, however, are not always comparable or dependable; and, of course, they give no explanation of the phenomenon they record.

But the main lesson of these results remains yet to be emphasised. Granted that there are these underweight, bad-chested, badly nourished, or defective students in the University; what do the University authorities propose to do to remedy the state of things indicated by these sad revelations? What is the utility of finding and compiling these facts, if you do not also provide the means to remove these defects? What is the good of knowing that one has defective eye-sight, if one has not the means to engage the services of an eye-specialist? And, above all, what is the value of knowing one is under-nourished, if there is no more or better food available? It is, naturally, nothing to the stalwarts of the Medical Faculty who vote in the Senate the huge grants needed to provide the doctors' fees for carrying out this inspection, and publishing these results. On the principle of using this grant once sanctioned as a thin end of a wedge, the doctors have, it seems, now succeeded in doubling the fee for exaimning the students. Perhaps, it may even be, —indirectly at any rate,— of some service to the specialist and the expert in attracting more custom from such of these defective students as can afford their very costly services. For note well the fact that this medical inspection is intended, even at the best, to *disclose* these defects, not to *cure* them—unless the inspectors or their brethren of the scalpel are adequately and additionally paid for that. To the defective student and his parent or guardian, the result is seldom a revelation, and often a matter of regret and humiliation. For, poverty, which is the cause of most of these evils and defects, is now laid bare, instead of any remedy being suggested to grapple with it. True, the names and particulars of these C class students are not published. But that makes no difference in the anguish of heart to the parents and guardians of such students. The majority of the University Senate do not seem to view the matter in this light, however; and the present Vice-Chancellor could not bring himself to permit, under the Rules of Business as they now stand, even a consideration of a proposal to tackle the problem of unemployment among University graduates! We put these two facts together, not because we would imply that the inability of the University to tackle the problem of unemployment amongst its alumni is an offence peculiar to this University; or for which the present Vice-Chancellor should be held personally responsible. But we wish, by such instances and arguments, only to emphasize the fact that, until the root of the evil is removed, until poverty is no more, these mere tinkerings will not cure the real mischief.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

The Bench And Senior Counsel

(BY JUNIUS.)

III.

Without meaning and intending to support the abuses of the system already described, not a few judges of the High Court unwittingly give it encouragement, because the court gives more attention and weight to Senior Counsel. There may be reasons for this, as often senior Counsel can correctly advise the court on various matters of procedure. But the point at issue is the fact that the judges are prepared to give more weight to the contentions and arguments of the seniors, without sometimes weighing the true merits of such contentions and arguments. This attitude of the bench has its natural reaction; litigants and attorneys consider it safer to brief a senior if the judge is likely to be more influenced by a senior.

This preference is often misplaced as some seniors are known to check the court. A strong judge may snub them in return, as the bench is rightly jealous of its dignity; but a careless judge may put up with it.

It is the duty of the judge to keep the seniors in their places

(Continued on page 8).

Our London Letter

JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Mockery Of Provincial Autonomy : Liaison Officer To Control Minister Of Law And Order; Indirect Election To Central Legislature.

By *Our Own Correspondent*

LONDON, Aug. 11.
(By Air Mail).

Editorial observations of the press on the work that lies ahead of Lord Willingdon make a suitable announcement that His Excellency is leaving this country to-day on his Indian journey. The "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph", which represent the Government point of view, have given Lord and Lady Willingdon an enthusiastic send-off by pointing out that the departure is a milestone in the history of granting self-government to India. The former has found it a suitable occasion to defend the National Government in regard to its policy in connection with the scheme of reforms which is being "hammered" out by the Joint Select Committee. Answering the Die-hard critics of the Government, the "Times" emphasises the fact that Lord Willingdon's visit to Lancashire is a sufficient proof of his intention to protect British trade in India.

Willingdon And Lancashire

The echo of this defence is also noticeable in the "Daily Telegraph" that the influence of Lord Willingdon, "notably during his short visit to Lancashire, has done much to soften the asperities of the Indian controversy." In a polite, though not apologetic, tone, the "Morning Post" has found a suitable occasion to harp upon Lord Willingdon's alleged snub to the late Jam Saheb which hastened the death of the Jamnagar Prince. In its turn, the paper has made a bold defence; for it has been complaining for a long time about the method of British administration where friends of Britain are deserted by the head of the administration. Instead of accepting the denials of various statements in the columns of the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post", made last week by the present ruler of Jamnagar, the "Morning Post" though not in substance, practically asserts all it has said against Lord Willingdon in not allowing the late Jam Saheb to make his speech in the Chamber of Princes.

Snail's Pace

The "Daily Herald," however, has no quarrel with his Lordship nor with the Government in regard to its present policy towards India. It once again emphasises the need of accelerating the speed in getting along with the job of drafting the new India Constitution. It reminds its readers that since the 1919 Government of India Act was passed, the Government had proceeded along slowly and though in conformity with the provision of the 1919 Act it did open enquiry on the Indian constitutional reforms, it has not made much progress. The "Daily Herald" agrees with the contention of the Diehard newspapers that the basis of civil order is a contented people but points out that the basis of popular contentment is freedom and self-government.

Joint Committee's Recommendation

In the meantime, specuation with regard to the Joint Committee Report and the personnel of the National Government is going on unabatedly. What has been known in India for over six months, is being made known to British public only now. Last week I conveyed to you the "intelligent anticipation" as regards the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. These "anticipations" have been confirmed by two other newspapers this week. However, I shall convey to you this week, what has yet to become a common knowledge in this country as well as in India. I have it on best of authority that the Committee has recommended the transfer of Law and Order in the Provinces. It has also, amongst other suggestions, proposed that the Provincial Governments shou'd enjoy complete freedom of action subject to the supervision of a 'liaison officer' who will be a direct link between the Governor of the Province and his Ministers. This liaison officer shall be one of the Secretaries attached to the local Governors. I am also told that the "Daily Telegraph" is not far from right in suggesting that elections to the Central Legislature will be by a method of indirect elections. However, the Committee has not been unanimous on the constitution of provincial governments. The Conservative members are reported to have pressed for the creation of Upper Chambers in the Provinces.

Labour Betrayal

The Labour members have so far not agreed to this suggestion but they have hinted to the chairman of the Committee that they will reconsider the matter after discussing with certain friends of India. I believe that the Labour members are inclined

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

MAGNIFICENT INTENTIONS.

It is a truism that the test of the pudding does not lie in the promise of what it would taste like if and when prepared and served. This is especially so in the case of British Labour's puddings to be. Major Attlee, lecturing at Geneva, affirmed magnificent intentions on the part of Labour to bring about disarmament and establish peace and good will on this earth. Whether these intentions will be put in force when Labour comes to power is, however, a different matter. More likely than not, nothing will be done on the ground that others render it impossible. This is the experience of the past. But it must be recognised that, in the past, the Labour Party was led by MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas. It is, therefore, not impossible that the lessons of desertion may endure and Labour in power may not forget those principles which alone will give it life and vitality.

WELCOME PROPOSAL.

Our Patna correspondent reports that owing to a strong feeling among Nationalist Muslims, Professor Abdul Bari may be called upon to contest with Maulvi Shafi Daudi the latter's seat in the Assembly. We heartily welcome the proposed move. In view of the Congress decision and in view also of the League-Conference resolutions it should be a matter of honour with Musalmans to challenge those who are associated with the outrageous Simla Manifesto. And in addition to his record in the Assembly and outside, Moulvi Shafi Daudi happens to be one of the most important "leaders" of the Muslim Conference. We hope the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Muslim Unity Board will see to it that he is not allowed to succeed.

UNACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE.

While the Government of India are anxious to devise some formula as a substitute for Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment to the Army Bill, demanding complete equality of status for Indian Commissioned Officers, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer comes to their rescue with his officious amendment restricting the equality of Indian and British officers to Indian personnel of all units, ranks and formations. Mr. Ranga Iyer rightly calls his amendment a "moderate" one but there is no reason whatsoever why Sir Abdur's just demand for complete equality should be at all moderated. As a matter of fact, as Dr. Dadachanji points out in his article, which we publish elsewhere, even Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment does not go far enough to secure equality for Indians. It is decidedly better to reject the Bill altogether than compromise a vital principle. If the Bill is rejected, the Dehra Dun cadets will have to be given the King's Commission till a separate class of Indian Commissioned Officers is created with a status equal to that of British Officers.

TEACHING NATIONAL UNITY.

It is unfortunate that such an important topic in National Education as the inculcating of the idea of national unity among the children in municipal schools has been allowed to hang fire for years by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. As Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out in his illuminating articles on the subject, published in our columns last week, it was as long ago as in 1927 that the Corporation passed a resolution urging the Schools Committee to draw up a set of lessons inculcating the idea of national unity for use in the schools under it. But the Committee wasted seven years over the question and at last stated in its report submitted only last month that the task of impressing the idea of national unity through a set of lessons "is fraught with various complications" and otherwise impracticable. This is a disgraceful reply for a body like the Schools Committee. Fortunately the Corporation has sent the report back for reconsideration. If the Committee has the will, it can find the way to do what it has lightly dismissed as impracticable.

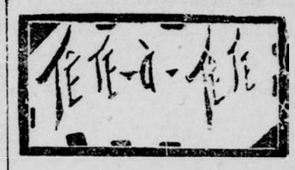
HELP KANARA.

We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal issued by the Kanara Relief Committee for immediate and generous relief to the peasants of the district, who have lost their all in the recent no-tax campaign of the Congress. We have from time to time published reports about the plight of these peasants, especially of the Siddapur and Ankola talukas, the former suffering nearly as much from economic depression as from political conditions. As the Relief Committee rightly observes, anything like rehabilitation of the peasants is for the present an impossibility. The peasants themselves decline to be a burden upon the public to that extent. But it is the duty of the public, particularly of Karnatak, to enable the suffering families to earn a living by their own labour. The committee estimates that relief on this scale to the most needy will cost at least a lakh of rupees, which, to our mind, is rather an under-estimate than an over-estimate. We trust, however, the public will contribute at least that amount soon, so as to prevent avoidable suffering to the destitute peasants.

-PRESS VIEWS-

An Equal, Not Master

The White Paper Constitution is a gift and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad has rightly described it as such in view of the dominant voice that the British has in the constitution-making. It will cease to be a gift as soon as the Indians are allowed to hammer out a constitution for their country in a Constituent Assembly. The subsequent consent of the British Government will not alter the character of it. It will simply ensure for India England's goodwill, not as her master but as an equal.—"A.B. Patrika."



The Australians or rather Bradman and Ponsford broke, on Saturday, a larger number of records and larger number of hearts. But the list of new records is incomplete. To score in one day (1) Over 450 runs and (2) over 450 runs for two wickets are two other records established on Saturday. This is, of course, subject to Mr. Sewell's approval.

* * * *

Welcoming the "Nationalist" Party Conference at Calcutta, Acharya P. C. Ray said: "This Conference has been convened by tried Congressmen....."

"Trying" would have been better and "very trying" much better still.

But the list of those attending does include some Congressmen who have been tried—and found wanting.

* * * *

Acharya Ray started confidently by "assuring" the audience that the present move was not "a revolt against the Congress Organisation." But by the time he had concluded his assurance to the Nationalists assembled had changed into a moving "I-do-hope-and-trust" appeal to them.

* * * *

The Conference "ought not to make any move, which may split up the Great Organisation built up by the life blood and heroic sufferings and sacrifices of our countrymen", said Acharya Ray.

The press report doesn't say so, nevertheless it IS is a fact that Acharya Ray's suggestion was wildly cheered by such "tried Congressmen" as Sjts. B. S. Moonje, Parmananda, Ramananda Chatterjee, Jagat Narain Lal, Radha Kumud Mukherjee, Rameswar Prasad Bagla, etc.

* * * *

Acharya Ray ended by hoping and trusting that the Party "by its fearless championing of truth and by the uncompromising rejection of weakened compromises," would "purge the Congress of all wavering and half-hearted tactics....."

The audience sighed with relief; for who knows but that enthusiasm for fearless truth and contempt for weakened compromises and tactics might have led most inconveniently to Purna Swaraj, Mass interests, Constituent Assembly and so on?

* * * *

According to Mr. S. G. Velinkar, "the phrase that describes him (Mr. Jamnadas Mehta) is that he is an 'Omnibus person'."

The difficulty is that he has no fixed time or beat. He plies when and where he chooses.

* * * *

A report says that children were also to take part in yesterday's Plebiscite in Germany.

Not a bad idea. When children cry—and they inevitably and frequently do—they can be said to shout "Ja—Ja". This is what was wanted in Germany.

* * * *

"Ours Is Fresh And Fearless News.

Elementary Lessons On News and News

By The Editor"
—"The Free Press."

The following two most elementary and important lessons are, however, missing

(1) Apologise fearlessly, freely and frequently while it is all fresh and

(2) Remember that the memory of the intelligent public is very short.

But perhaps we are mistaken. The above two (plus a few more) constitute collectively the creed which is too intimate and sacred to be reduced to vulgar print.

* * * *

"Our office boy", says the Editor, "asks us to ask the "Bombay Chronicle" and its Editor....."

P. G. Wodehouse achieved fame and millions by creating Bertie Wooster and Jeenes. Here is the opportunity for ambitious Indian authors. Dalal Street furnishes the characters.

The book should be called "Very Good, Boy" or "Thank You, Boy."

* * * *

"Clippings from the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" can be put on the wires by any office boy in London" says the fearless one.

And, with the addition of more from other British papers, they could be posted too; and published—but sh—sh—the Office Boy will get frightfully peeved.

* * * *

So you had dinner with your new girl last night. What's she like."

"Everything on the menu."

Malaviya Party Demands A. I. C. C. Meeting

Need To Reconsider Award Decison

Panditji Claims Move To Uphold Congress Prestige & Dignity

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The Nationalist Conference which met this afternoon under the presidentship of Pandit M. M. Mlaaviya, adopted the following resolutions:—

1. That a Party called the Congress Nationalist Party be constituted with the object of carrying agitation against the Communal Award and the White Paper, both in the Legislature and outside it, and setting up candidates for the election to the Legislative Assembly, for the promotion of that bject.

Every Congressman who subscribes to the Party's object as defined above shall be eligible as member of the Party. Candidates for election to the Legislature shall be selected from among Congressmen who are memners of the Party. But, in special cases, the party may support Nationalist candidates for election to the Legislature who subscribe to the object of the Party and agrees to abide by its rules in the Legislature.

2. That a Working Committee consisting of 11 members be appointed for carrying on the Party's work. The following persons be appointed as members:—

(1) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—President.
(2) Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy—Vice-President.
(3) Mr. M. S. Aney—Secretary.
(4) Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt,
(5) Doctor B. S. Moonje,
(6) Mr. J. C. Gupta,
(7) Mr. Jagatnarain Lal.

3. That a Selection Board consisting of five members with Pandit Malaviya as President and four others chosen by him be appointed to select candidates for the election to the Assembly with power to co-opt members in provinces not exceeding three.

4. That in view of the opinion which has been expressed in the country against the Working Committee's decision in relation to the Communal Award, the Working Committee of the Congress be requested to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at an early date with a view to revising the said decision.

5. That this Conference considers the proposals for Constitutional Reform contained in the White Paper as wholly unsatisfactory and reactionary. This Conference is thoroughly opposed to the scheme as a whole, and

6. That this Conference records its strong disapproval of the Government's decision on the Communal problem, which has been wrongly called the "Communal Award" as it retains and extends the evil of separate communal class electorate; provides statutory majorities with separate electorates which are fatal to the development of representation upon the national basis on which alone the system of responsible Government can possibly be rooted; is calculated to impede the growth of common national feeling, and accentuate communal bitterness; is grossly unfair to Hindus particularly in the Central Legislature and Hindu minorities in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind, where they have been allotted seats less than what their proportion to population entitles them and gives to Europeans particularly in Bengal and Assam excessive representation at the expense of both Hindus and Muslims This Conference is of the opinion that the system of responsible Government can be based only on joint electorates and not on anti-national system of representation, such as Communal Award provides for.

At the outset of to-day's proceedings Pandit Malaviya read the message received from Poet Rabindranth Tagore —United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

"Refusal by the Congress Working Committee to express any opinion on the Communal Award amounts to the acceptance of the Award. But that is a position which myself and ohter co-workers who have expressed sympathy with the move taken for setting up a new Party within the Congress, want to guard against.

"In the circumstances of confronting you, it will not do to keep silent, nor to leave things to their fate, but to organise, the expression of public opinion on the vicious Award," said Pandit Malaviyaji in the course of his Presidential Address at the Nationalist Party Conference held this afternoon.

TO RE-INSTATE CONGRESS GLORY.

Proceeding Pandit Malaviyaji said: "During the last 50 years that I had served the Congress as one of its devoted and humble worker, I had not thought of being away from it, although I had on several occasions found myself in a position of minority, as I had always been of opinion that we should build up this great National Institution in such a manner as would enable it to be regarded as the Un-Official Parliament of India. But when occasion arose to uphold the very principles for which the Congress had stood for nearly half a century, it became necessary to come forward and organise this new Party, in order not to replace the Congress, but to reinstate it to prestige as glory of service in the cause of Nationalism."

Justifying the course taken by him and Mr. M. S. Aney, Pandit Malaviyaji said:

"If the Communal Award is not fought tooth and nail with a view to securing its rejection, Self-Government cannot grow and domination of the British would be extended by several decades to come."

SELF-DECEIVING CONCEPTION

"It is nothing but deceiving one-self to think that the Government would make it possible for a Constituent Assembly being convened, as is imagined by the Congress Working Committee. That being a far off contingency what were they to do in the meanwhile? They must not forget that the White Paper proposals would be passed into law in six months' time, and if, they leave the Award unchallenged now, they must not expect the British Government to reopen the Communal Award question once the White Paper proposals are finally lined into shape by the Parliament, for the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award would be treated as parts of one and the same Bill'."

Referring to the question of membership of his Party, Panditji said that although normally every member will have to subscribe to the Party's creed which is exactly the same as that of the Congress, in exceptional circumstances as in the case of Swaraj Party, they may have to take in as members some persons, who may not entirely subscribe to the Party's creed.

BRINGING ROUND CONGRESS

He also said that it would be the duty of the New Party to work within the Congress and also outside it, not as an enemy or antagonist, but as a friend with the object of bringing the Congress round to the path of pure Nationalism.

Concluding Panditji reiterated his faith in the Communal Agreement being reached sooner, rather than later, provided they make honest efforts to convince the Muslims that the bulk of what they have got under the Communal Award is a mere tinsel, compared to the gold they could otherwise have got.—United Press.

PT. ANSWERS QUESTION.

Replying to a question what he would do if he was able to persuade the Congress to adopt their views at the Bombay session. Pandit Malaviya said that if that happy day ever came, they would sit together and consider the question of withdrawing one set of candidates from the contest in order that the other might remain in the field to fight the elections

MAHATMA'S OFFER.

Mr. Kelkar said that Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary saw him and although he was not authorised to discuss the subject with Mr. Keikar, it appeared to the Secretary that Gandhiji might perhaps secure permission for the inclusion of five or six persons who had objections to the Communal Award but not for everyone and there was no indication that the Parliamentary Board would nominate any candidate having conscientious objection to the Communal Award.

MATTER OF DUTY

Pandit Malaviya finally explaining the position said that the communal award was a vital point and no political organisation should remain netural on such an issue. They felt that their duty to the country demanded that they should speak out their minds. The Pandit added that it was a painful situation in which they found themselves of having to differ from such colleagues as Mahatma Gandhi, but they could not help it.

RANCHI RECALLED

The Pandit referred to the question how they could form such a Party aspiring to include the same in the Congress and asked if Doctor Ansari and his friends were justified in forming such a Party at Ranchi were they (Nationalists) not similarly justified in forming another party? He hoped that in view of the fact that the Congress wanted to remain neutral on such a point as the Communal Award the All-India Congress Committee would not mind finding a place for the new Party within the Congress.

"MORAL COWARDICE"

Supporting Dr P. N. Bennerjee's resolution on the Communal Award Mr. Kelkar said that nobody required any argument to be convinced. He thought the resolution showed the bankruptcy of statesmanship in the ranks of the Congress politicians and expressed the opinion that it was moral cowardice on the part of the Working Committee not to give the right decision on the Communal Award.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A., said that not only Bengal and the Punjab but also Sind had a grievance over the Communal Award.

The only Muslim Nationalist attending the Conference and supporting the resolution on the Communal Award was Maulvi Abdur R Samad, M.L.C. who remarked that the Award would sound the death-knell of Nationalism in the country.—A.P.

FASTING UNTO DEATH

Pt. Sharma Declares His Firm Resolve

APPEAL TO MANGROL RULER

Pandit Sharma, who has taken a vow to fast unto death, if the recent orders passed by the ruler of Mangrol allowing cow slaughter in the State are not withdrawn, was the principal speaker at a public meeting held at Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended and His Holiness Gokulnathji Maharaj presided.

The meeting was held to congratulate the Pandit for taking up the cause of cow protection. It passed a resolution calling upon the ruler of the Mangrol State to withdraw the orders allowing cow slaughter in the State, as this practice wounded the religious sentiments of Hindus of not only Bombay, but the whole of India. The resolution also stated that this practice was prohibited by the forefathers of the present ruler, and earnestly requested him to reconsider the matter.

The Pandit, in his speech, said that it was the 16th day of his fast, and he was determined to fast unto death till there was a change of heart on the part of the ruler of Mangrol. His fight was based on non-violence which was being preached day in and day out by Mahatma Gandhi.

IN FACE OF JAP COMPETITION

Lancashire Firms Secure Big Order From Greece

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Newspapers report that Lancashire firms secured an order from Greece for 1,700,000 yards of grey cloth believed to be worth 50,000 sterling in the face of competition from Japan and other cotton manufacturing countries.

B. B. & C. I. RY. MEN'S GRIEVANCES

What Union Did To Redress Them In 1933-34

BOMBAY, Friday.

The following is the gist of the Annual Report for the year 1933-34 of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union (Bombay Centre):—

The Head Office of the Union being in Bombay itself, it was thought unnecessary to have a separate centre for Bombay, and consequently, Bombay was under the direct management of the Head Office of the Union.

No separate accounts are maintained for Bombay centre, and therefore, it is not possible to give any idea of the actual expenses of this Centre, but the average income per month has been Rs 165-11-2.

The total amount of death and retirement benefit paid during the period under report was Rs. 700.

The Central Executive Committee met four times during the year and discussed various problems confronting the Bombay workers. The Union also held 14 public meetings of the Bombay workers, and issued 29 handbills on various subjtcts.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla joined the Union as an active worker in the month of August, 1933. Since then the Bombay centre became more active.

162 REPRESENTATIONS

The Union prepared for its members more than 200 applications, and made 162 representations to the Agent, Staff Officer and Heads of Departments. Generally speaking the attitude of the Administration has not been quite sympathetic or satisfactory, and though the grievances of the workers in minor matters were redressed in more important matters like discharges, dismissals, demotions, fines, etc., the Administration has refused to mete out justice to the workers. The Union's demands for the restoration of wage-cuts, increase of pay of gangmen and coolies at the Bombay Central and running sheds, housing accommodation for certain classes of workers, facilities to subscribe to the Provident Fund for those who draw below Rs. 30 and such other demands were not conceded.

The Union, the report adds, has achieved many benefits for the workers.—United Press.

Pt. R. Sharma's Health

The medical report of Panditji Ramchandra Sharma, who was examined by Dr. Dhru on Sunday at 8 p.m. is as under:—

"On the 16th day of Panditji's fast, his weight was 115 lbs. (It was 128 lbs. before commencement) He had 6 hours' sleep on Saturday night.

He delivered a speech at a Madhav Baug meeting for 20 minutes on Sunday afternoon. It made him a little weak. His pulse and heart are satisfactory. Abdominal discomfort continues.

PRAYERS & HARTAL AT MANGROL

Darbar Saheb Urged To Cancel Order

A telegram was received in Bombay from Mangrol, on Sunday evening which runs as follows:

"A mass prayer meeting of 3,000 persons of all communities (including ladies) was held today at 3-30, which was entirely successful. A complete successful hartal with fast was observed. A resolution requesting the Darbar Saheb to cancel the cow slaughter order immediately was unanimously passed."

TO DETERMINE STATUS OF JAIPUR THIKANAS

Jackson To Examine Old Govt. Records

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Aug. 18.

It has been notified in a Gazette Extraordinary, over the signatures of Lt.-Col. Sir H. B. St. John, Vice-President, Council of State Jaipur, that the Government of India have accorded permission to Mr. J. Jackson, of Lucknow, to examine old Government records at the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, on behalf of the Khetri "thikanas."

It is further stated that there would be no objection to other "thikanas" availing themselves of this opportunity and engaging Mr. Jackson to examine the records on their behalf as well.

This examination is in connection with an inquiry here into the determination of the status and legal rights of certain "thikanas" of Jaipur, before a committee consisting of Mr. C U Wills, R B Pt. Seeta Prasad Bajpai, Chief Justice, and Mr. Mahendra Pal Singh. The inqiury stands adjourned until September.

TEACHINGS OF ISLAM

It Is Religion Of Practical Men, Says Law College Principal

"My view of life as a Muslim" was the theme of an interesting instructive lecture delivered at the Y.M.C.A., Byculla, by Mr A A A Fyzee, Principal of the Bombay Law College, on Sunday morning Mr. Bryant presided on the occasion.

The meeting was attended by a select gathering of enthusiastic young men of various castes and creeds, who showed their interest in the subject by plying the speaker with a variety of questions at the conclusion of his speech.

REALITIES OF RELIGION

The President, in the course of his introductory remarks, stated that these lectures were instituted by him with the object of giving young men an idea of the realities of religion, of how people of religion other than the one followed by them, strove towards the realisation of God Such knowledge, he said, would go a long way in helping young men of to-day to understand their own religion better and would stand in good stead when they were faced with difficult religious problems. Unhappily, the President continued, the civilisation of the present day had completely strayed from its old moorings. the present tendencies pointing towards a definite departure on the part of men from the path of religion and duty towards God.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM.

Mr. Fyzee, prefacing his remarks with what he termed an apologia, pointed out that he could not claim to know of Islam as an orthodox Muslim or a systematic student of Islamic culture would know it; but that he would try to set forth before the audience some of the salient characteristics and fundamental principles of Islam.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

"The guiding principle of life," said the speaker, "according to Islam, is the brotherhood of man." In the words of the Prophet, in his last message to his followers at Mecca "the Arab is not superior to the non-Arab; the non-Arab; is not superior to the Arab. You are all the sons of Adam, and Adam was made of earth." This, said Mr Fyzee, was the true spirit, the quaintessence of Islam. Racial difference counted for naught and all were equals and brothers in the eyes of Allah. He emphasized the fact that Islam knew of no colour-prejudiced and stressed that the colour-prejudice now existing in America was most un-Christian-like.

EQUALITY OF SEXES

Referring to the position of women in Islamic society, the Speaker said that Islam preached equality of the sexes, though, no doubt, history proved that man was from the very beginning of creation, the predominant sex. "Remember Allah," the Arabian Apostle had said, "in your dealings with women. You have rights over them, and they have rights over you."

POLYGAMY AND ISLAM

In answer to several questions put to him by some of the audience concerning Islamic view and practice of polygamy, Mr. Fyzee stated that Islam did not in any way enjoin polygamy, but only tolerated it. He pointed out that Islam was the religion of practical men, a religion which met the issues of life face to face and solved it. Monogamy, was no doubt, the ideal course to be followed by men with regard to their relations with the fair sex, "but how many people are there" queried the lecturer, "who follow in practice what they accept as a precept?" The monogamous principle was observed more in its breach than in its practice. "How many men of to-day," he asked, "are really monogamous?" The restricted polygamy advocated by Islam was better than the unrestricted one indulged in, either private or public, by the so-called monogamists of the present-day civilisation. It was a far better alternative to the painful, separate existence of the antagonistic Roman Catholic married couple, and the 'half-an-hour-after-marriage divorces' adopted by the people of America and other civilised European countries.

ACQUITTED OF HIGH TREASON

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18.

After being in custody since April 11 the 29 year old British subject, Sydney Haueisen was acquitted of the charge of high treason by the High Court of Cassel which liberated a German girl Lude sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The accused were acting as couriers circulating Communist propaganda in the Labour Camp, at Loenigstein.—Reuter.

Hectic Propaganda For Hitler

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

The whole country has plebiscite fever to-night and even aeroplanes and ambulances will participate in the plebiscite. Hundreds of aeroplane engines flying low over the roofs of houses will drive occupants to the polls.

REMIND THE ELECTORATE.

The German Airsport Association to which every professional airman belongs announced that every available machine must be employed complete with Swastika flag attached to the wings on the cruise throughout the day over towns and villages, as a reminder to the electorate while ambulances will be used to rush invalid voters to the polls, only excusing those who are seriously ill.

BAKERS' MANIFESTO.

"The Congress of Bakers has issued a manifesto calling upon members to say "yes" also the union of University professors; even children, are being mobilised and it is likely in future every child will ask father "What did you do in the great plebiscite, Daddy."—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN

Osaka People Rush From Houses To Safety

TOKIO, Aug. 19.

Severe earthquake has occurred in the Magoya area.

No casualties or serious damage have hitherto been reported. The shock rocked houses in Kyoto and it was also felt at Osaka where the people rushed from houses to safety.—Reuter.

NAPALESE MINISTER & KING OF ITALY

Reuter Regrets Erroneous Reports

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Nepalese Minister informs Reuter that it had been reported in India that he and his suite lunched with the King of Italy during their recent visit to Italy.

The minister points out that it was erroneous. Members of the mission preserved their religious custom of refraining from taking meals with persons outside their community and the King of Italy and the Italian Government who were well aware of this custom refrained from extending invitation to lunch or any other meal.

As a matter of fact, it transpires that the first report that the mission lunched at San Rossore was incorrect. They lunched in their own residence at Florence. Reuter regrets the mistakes in the former message.—Reuter.

ACTRESS ZENA'S HUSBAND DEAD

Maurice Brett Succumbs To Heart Failure

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Hon'ble Maurice Brett, the husband of actress Zena Dare, died of heart failure while shooting with friendson in his estate at Callender, Perthshire, yesterday afternoon.

Zena who was playing at a Glasgow theatre last evening was not informed of the tragedy until she returned to the hotel.

Immediately thereafter she left for Callender.

FROM CROYDON TO FAR EAST BY AIR?

Negotiations Between British And French Ministries

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The possibility of journeys from Croydon to India, Far East and Capetown entirely by air depends on the result of the negotiations between British and French Air Ministries for opening the Paris-Marseilles section to the Imperial Airways aeroplanes.

The obstacle to the agreement at present is the French Air Ministry's insistence on the basis of pooling receipts which the British regard unfair.

According to the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, if the French refusal of facilities on reasonable terms is maintained, the right to cross India 'en route' to Indo-China and to cross Rhodesia 'en route' Madagascar may be withdrawn from French companies.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Captain R. Briscoe, M.P., arrived at Government House.

Sir George Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley arrived at Madras this afternoon by special train from Delhi.—A.P.

Lady Willingdon arrived at Calcutta this morning and left for Simla to-night.—A.P.

NOTHING MORE FATAL TO N.R.A.

Silk & Woollen Workers Sympathy For Textile Strikers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

The decision of silk, Rayon, woollon worsted and synthetic rayon workers to come in sympathetically is interpreted as a strategic move to obtain what the labour terms the proper enforcement of N. R. A. provisions.

Mr. George Sloan, President, employers cotton institute, Mecleran, could visualise nothing more fatal to the recover y programme and N. R. A. than "strike to compel Government change a code."—Reuter's Special.

REORGANISATION OF N. R. A.

Roosevelt's Instruction To Gen. Johnson

WASHINGTON, August 18.

President Roosevelt asked General Johnson to work out the plans for the reorganisation of N.R.A. and put them into effect. He also discussed with General Johnson tentative plans to establish commission form of administration of N.R.A.

General Johnson said he hoped details would soon be worked out and indicated that he would continue the job of administrator in deference to President Roosevelt's wishes.—Reuter.

SOUTH-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

Lufthansa announces the impending establishment of a second floating island for the South Atlantic air service and a 8,000 ton motor vessel. Schwabenland has been converted for the service as the second relay vessel.

Since February, Lufthansa has been using the existing relay ship "Westfalen," and made 22 transatlantic flights, carrying about 20,000 letters every trip.—Reuter.

Decline In American Factory Workers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.

Labour disputes and drought are held to be responsible for a U. S. strike decline by 359,000 factory workers in July compared with June.

Payrolls decreased by 10,460,000 dollars.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST

Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

30, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The New Spirit In Maharashtra

APPEAL TO DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your article "Congressmen's Duty" published in Friday's issue of your paper you have referred to the Pact in Maharashtra and stated that more light was desired on its implications. Let me tell you that the Pact is not between the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Democratic Swaraj Party. It is between the Congerss Party in Maharashtra and the Democratic Party, and in these circumstances the Pact has no reference to any policy the Congress Parliamentary Board may adopt in any matter.

You desire to know the attitude of the candidates nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board for the Assembly elections regarding the Communal Award. The three candidates are Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, Keshavrao Jedhe, and Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed. All of them are nominated by the C. P. Board after they signed the requisite pledge. The pledge requires them to obey the Congress mandate. I am perfectly certain that all of them will respect the Congress Mandate in all matters, whatever their personal views may be. All of them are known to be perfect disciplinarians and their loyalty to the Congress is beyond dispute.

The Democratic Swaraj Party nominated six members on the Maharashtra Congress Election Board under the terms of the Pact and the three nominations referred to above were unanimously made. One of the terms of the Pact is that, "in respect of the elections to the Council both the wings should work under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial Elecion Board and the Democratic Party should accept the rules and consent to the control of the C.P.B." This the Democratic Swaraj Party accepted and six members of that Party were co-opted on the Maharashtra Provincial Election Board and the result was the unanimous nominations of Messrs. Gadgil, Jedhe and Dr. Abdul Hameed. It is thus clear that the Democratic Swaraj Party is bound to support the official Congress candidates and to accept the control of the Congress Parliamentary Board. As long as this Pact stands the Democratic Party not only cannot put up any candidate against the Congress candidate but is in honour bound to support the official Candidate.

The Pact was the result of an honest desire to close up the ranks of the Congressmen in Maharashtra and to present united front to the Government. As a result of the Pact a new spirit is released in Maharashtra politics and this has gone a long way in solving the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin question.

Mr. Aney who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the Pact, has himself now raised the standard of revolt against the Congress; but so far as Maharashtra is concerned all the parties are anxious to preserve the Pact and this is abundantly clear from Mr. Kelkar's open letter to Mr. Aney and Pandit Malaviya.

One point that I should like to make clear, is that, this Pact is confined to Maharashtra and, therefore, the Democratic Swaraj Party is free to take any line outside Maharashtra and the Pact will not prevent them from setting up candidates for Assembly outside Maharashtra. I, however, appeal to the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party that, inasmuch as quite a new spirit is created in Maharashtra on account of the Pact there is no reason why the same spirit should not be available in other parts of the Country? Given the necessary goodwill, I am sure similar Pacts are within the range of practical politics both in Bombay City and Centrol Provinces and Berar.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. DEO.

"Congress Delegates And The Development Chawls"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am entirely in agreement with the views expressed by Mr. V. Narayen in your issue of Saturday last under the above heading and I cannot help expressing my surprise at the move of the Reception Committee.

The question of renting 50 chaws, it is understood, is to be decided upon the Government's permission to let them at reasonable rents But I think that the Committee should entirely give up the idea of housing the Congress delegates in the Developments chawls, even if the rents are reduced to a very moderate scale or that the use of the chawls is allowed absolutely free. White-washing, electric lights and the fans cannot alter the awkward construction of the buildings, making unsuitable premises suitable. Some four years back the Government availed themselves of these vacant chawls and converted them into temporary prisons to lock in the Satyagrahis; and the present move to make the Congress delegates "prisoners" of Mr Nariman should be strongly deprecated.

I also think that the Reception Committee should secure the Mahajanwadies, Vidyalayas and some private school buildings which can be easily obtained as they remain closed for the October vacation to house the Congress delegates. If not, tents may be pitched and camps may be opened for them so that the delegates may get comfort and pleasure during their sojourn in Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. KABRE.

The Satara Bye-Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The extract published in your yesterday's issue from "Advance" about the by-election in the Satara District does a great injustice to the non-Brahmin Party, and creates a great misunderstanding about it. Rao Saheb Chorekar was never a member of the non-Brahmin Party, and he was never supported by the non-Brahmin Party. On the contrary, the Congress candidate was actively supported by the non-Brahmin Party. You have already published the statement issued by Mr. R. G. Rane, the Secretary of the non-Brahmin Party backing the Congress candidate. Hence, it will be seen that the success of the Congress candidate is not a success of Congress over the non-Brahmin Party as is stated in the above mentioned Extract. It was a combined victory of four parties—the Congress, the non-Brahmin, the Liberal and the Democratic Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

B. A. KADAM.

Bandra, Aug. 17.

Wanted A National Diet

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really pleasing to peruse the series of discussions on meat diet which have been too liberally debated, and it is deserving the true merit of the paper for the privileges accorded to its readers.

Since the subject of meat and vegetarian diet is not a new one, and as any amount of argument cannot avail to change the sentiment and taste of individuals from their choice, will it not be worth while to go into the question of "what should constitute the 'Indian National Diet'?" What are the beneficial dishes to be amalgamated so as to suit all classes in general, picking out the select common ones adjustable to a certain extent to international dinners?

Wise suggestions of persons who had long travels throughout India and outside, and who are not slaves to their tongues will be enlivening as they will be without prejudice.

Just as we had series of discussions to arrive at our Grand National Flag, is it not time yet to discuss and decide the two important subjects (1) What should be the national diet and (2) the National Dress?—Yours, etc.,

"FORWARD."

Mormagoa Harbour.
Aug. 16.

Superiority Of Vegetable Food

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In an article by Prof. Jogeschandra Roy, M.A., published in the July issue of "Modern Review" it is said that in the time of Kautilya meat and fish formed items of daily diet.. Sushruta described meat and beef as pure. Yagnyavalkya in his Dharma Shastra enjoined the offering of beer to Brahmins learned in the Vedas when they come as guests (1-100) Vishnu Purana 11-15) tells us that if one feeds Brahmins on the day of Shradha with beef, the souls of the deceased parents remain satisfied for 11 months. Manu (111-267) enjoined the feeding on the day of Shradha of Brahmins with meat and offering them some intoxicating drink and permitted killing of birds and quadrupeds for the performance of sacrifice and the eating of meat of the animal had been offered to a god. Female animals were never permitted. The goat was usually the Pasu, the sacrificial animal.

Though the Smrities and other books permitted the eating of flesh by the Brahmins, I do not think it was universally followed by all Brahmins. The mental horizon of the Hindu society was considerably altered by the advent of Mahaveer and Budha, who taught the golden principle of non-injury to the world at large. Impressed by this teaching many flesh-eaters became vegetarians and consequently a change in the sacrifice was noticeable in some cases by offering a wheat-made image as a substitute, for animal. It is a mistaken notion held in some quarters that animal food endows one with superior strength. This statement is believed by the existence of persons who possess extraordinary strength by using vegetable food. The vegetable food is found by modern scientists to be more free from unhealthy elements than meat. They go so far as to say that flesh is un-natural as a food to man. In Western countries and in America and elsewhere there are many men who are pure vegetarians. They are not a whit behind in point of strength and intellect. Even in the advanced age of civilisation, we find some stray instances of performing sacrifices by the Brahmins by offer of goats and kids and fowls as witnessed at Ellore recently. It may have been so in ancient times, alluded to by the writer However, flesh-eating is condemned by all health-seekers in the modern world. The majority of the modern Brahmins the entire Jain and Lingayat comhunities are free from it. Dr. Munje and men of his school preach flesh eating for vigour and manliness. This I think is due to the want of knowledge of the virtues in the vegetables. It is now established by experiments that all the vitamins do exist in vegetables. In these days of the dearth of cattle for agricultural purposes, everyone will try to be a strict vegetarian and thus save the cattle from un-necessary destruction, so as to handicap agriculture.—Yours, etc.,

W. B. BIHANGADI.

Hubli.

Our Baroda Letter

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT BECOMING POPULAR

Compulsory Physical Training In Colleges

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 17.

The Baroda Municipality accelerated its street lighting programme by adding 225 street lights to the general public lights, bringing the total to 1070. The number of licenses granted for radio receiving sets rose to 26 from 12 at the end of the last year.

BECOMING POPULAR

The Boy Scout Movement is pacing fast. The notable feature in the training camps has been the introduction of cottage industry and mass physical exercises for the improvement of the tone of the training Commendable spade work has been already been done by village troops for village uplift and personal hygiene. The Scout Commissioner, Mr. B. S. Dave and others are making strenuous efforts for increasing the popularity of the Boy Scout Movement. The Bombay trip of about 40 Scouts from Baroda Headquarters has created a strong scout link between Baroda and Bombay.

The Sayaji Mill Strike is now at an end. It is hoped that the management will sympathetically consider the demands of the workers.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The problem of compulsory physical training in Baroda College has been almost amicably settled through the conciliatory move of the Principal.

With the arrival of Mr. Manilal Bhailalbhai Amin from Germany and joining the Alembic Chemical Works, there are serious efforts for their standardisation of products in order to be in line with the western medicinal drugs. This Swadeshi enterprise has got unique support from people who have realised what Indians can do.

School Teacher Wins In Appeal

(From A Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Aug. 16.

Mr. Krishnaji Viswanath Phatak, a primary school teacher had filed a suit in the Joint Sub-Judge Court Dharwar against the District School Board and Mr. Rudragouda Rachangouda Patil, a member of the School Board to recover his travelling allowance. The suit was ultimately decided in his favour and his allowance was allowed to be recovered.

DUAL SYSTEM IN HIGH COURT

(Continued from Page 6).

and to prevent them, at least in court from exhibiting their overbearing attitude towards juniors.

Hoist With His Own Petard

Some of the judges have often done so, and the writer remembers a striking instance of it when a certain senior who is always in the habit of using the words "absurd and ridiculous," applied these words to the claim of the opposite side, which was represented by a junior. The senior was heard first, and then, when it came to the turn of the junior, the senior, as he habitually does, started popping up every minute interrupting the junior at every other sentence with his "absurd and ridiculous." The judge, one of the few on the bench who has a sense of humour, after hearing the junior's refutation of the senior's argument, put the words in junior's mouth by remarking "Now does not what you have said make the argument of your learned opponent absurd and ridiculous?"

Attorneys And Senior Counsel

It would be fair to state at the outset that criticism of the conduct of attorneys in this matter must be modified by the attitude of the clients who often force them to brief senior Counsel only, for obvious reasons. In small matters like Chamber Summons, the attorney will try as far as possible to get it transferred to Counsel's List so as to avoid the responsibility of facing the client in case of failure and to be able to lay the blame on Counsel.

In Chamber Matters, the judge has to certify Counsel, otherwise the cost of Counsel is not allowed when the bill is taxed; but it presents no difficulty to the attorney as he gets round the rule by making his clients pay Counsel's fee beforehand or by making the client write to him stating that he wants to engage Counsel even if Counsel be disallowed in costs.

In selection of Counsel an attorney may exercise his option; but he may run a risk in doing so If he does not engage a senior Counsel, and if thereafter the suit is lost, the client is bound to feel dissatisfied and to think it would have been otherwise if a senior had been engaged. Attorneys, therefore, will avoid the risk of not engaging a senior counsel.

There are other considerations which will weigh with them in the selection of Counsel. Some firms of attorneys have a "pet" Counsel with whom they may have certain arrangements which are hardly honest. By arrangement the "pet" Counsel returns 25 to 50 per cent of his fee to the attorney who briefs him; this is done clandestinely as otherwise serious notice of such breach of etiquette would be taken by the Bar Council and the Law Society. Practically this amounts to touting.

Sometimes attorneys will brief junior Counsel, make him do all the hard work, and finally pay him nothing; that is, the attorney will retain for himself the fee meant for the junior, and the junior will do all the work merely for the chance of appearing in a suit to "become known" in the court.

Fate Of The Juniors

We can only come to one conclusion in this matter: the Bar is the monopoly of half a dozen seniors who earn as much as twelve to eighteen thousand rupees a month, and sometimes even more, of which at least, 30 per cent., in many cases, is not due to them but in fairness should go to the juniors. Then there is another batch of Counsel of second rank who come next to the seniors who earn as much as two to four thousand a month, and who will step into the shoes of the seniors as soon as the latter die or retire. Then comes a batch of juriors who after, seven or eight years' waiting, have managed to get a chance of doing something, and amongst them are a number whose success, or whatever little it is, is due to the patronage of some attorney or to their relations with him. Lastly come the whole lot of juniors, the numerical majority of the Bar, who will have to wait for years together to get a chance, and the arrival of this unfortunately does not depend on merit.

There is no doubt the fact, that, with a few exceptions, the present High Court Bar is very mediocre. This is the result of the system, for the Bar as it is can only attract young men who have money enough to back them up for at least ten years; if a young man can afford to wait for this period, by dint of sheer seniority he may ultimately arrive somewhere in the upper ranks, but a young man with brains and ability who cannot afford to wait for so many years will have to give up the profession and try his hand at something else where he stands a better chance. That is the reason why the Bar is so mediocre and does not attract the best type of men.

In this and the last two articles of this series, I have dealt with these defects that arise out of and are incidental to the Dual System; in the next articles the hardships to the public and the defects of the Dual System proper will be taken up.

(To be Continued.)

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

10 Socialists On Executive Committee

For the first time after three years, the annual general meeting of the Girgaum (D) District Congress Committee was held on Sunday morning at Marwari Hall. About 250 voters took part in the elections of the Executive, Mr. R. S. Padbidri, presiding. The proceedings began with the adoption of the report and the statements of accounts.

GHURYE'S MEMORY HONOURED

Mr. Padbidri then moved the following resolution from the chair:

"This meeting puts on record its profound sense of sorrow at the untimely death in Visapur Jail of Mr. K. A. Ghurye who was a member of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, and whose loyalty and devotion to the Congress were exemplary."

Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking on the resolution said he was near the death bed of Mr. Ghurye and he could recall the agonies of the dying patriot whose promising life was cut off in its prime. Ghurye was an energetic young man with unquestionable devotion to the Congress. He gave promise of a bright future. It was a pity that they should have lost such a man when his services were most needed. The resolution was unanimously carried, all standing in silence for one minute.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the President for the ensuing year. Mrs. Perinben Captain was unanimously elected President amidst acclamation. Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. D. S. Babrekar were also unanimously elected vice-Presidents of the Executive.

Mr. Patil then proposed the following three Secretaries for the Executive: Miss Najuben Dastur, Mr. V N Patankar and Mr. Babubhai Jhaveri. There were three more names suggested but these were all defeated.

Messrs. Ramdas Pratap and Harilal Mahimtura were unanimously elected treasurers for the ensuing year.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

Mr. Padbidri, the retiring President, then requested Mrs. Perinben Captain, the new President, to take the Chair, which she did and thanked the members for the confidence they had shown in her.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved a resolution appreciating the most splendid services Mr. Padbidri had rendered to the Congress during his presidentship of the Ward for a number of years.

Mr. Padbidri, said Mr. Patil, was a friend of all and was trusted by every one. The loss would have been more keenly felt had not Mr. Padbidri consented to remain on the Executive.

Mr. P R Lele paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Padbidri for his activities during the last fourteen years and expressed his conviction that Mr. Padbidri's help and guidance was still at the disposal of the Committee.

Messrs. Chottalal Shah & Co., auditors, were appointed unanimously, as auditors to audit the Committee's accounts.

Mr. S. K. Patil then proposed seventeen names to be the members of the Executive Council besides the eight officers already elected. Ten more names were suggested but these were defeated in the ballot voting that followed.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri; Miss Batlivala (Socialist); Mrs. Kombradbail (Socialist); Mr. R S Padbidri; Mr. R K Hardikar; Mr. A V Chowdhari; Mr. Sadanand Munge; Mr. R I Vakil; Mr. S D Dongre; Mr. M R Masani (Socialist); Mr. K D Merchant (Socialist); Mr. Navin Khandwalla (Socialist); Mr. S T Thakur (Socialist); Mr. Ratilal Shah (Socialist); Mr. G B Mahashabde (Socialist); Mr. Manik Gandhi (Socialist); Mr. Mukund Balsavar (Socialist).

Out of a Council of 25 members, 10 are on Socialist ticket.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair carried with acclamation the meeting terminated.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Smti Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh writes from Jer Mahal, Bombay.

Bombay has contributed Rs. 7,000 in cash, 10,000 saris, and 4,000 pieces of clothing, 10,000 saris more are wanted.

Three more Ahmedabad Mills have offered cloth for Assam, viz., Messrs. the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calice Ptg. Co. Messrs. the Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., and Messrs. the Ahmedabad Kasier-i-Hind Mills Co.

Staggering Indebtedness Of Madras Peasantry..

SURVEY REVEALS BURDEN OF 150 CRORES

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

That rural indebtedness in the Madras Presidency cannot be liquidated out of the rural income except by a large increase in the income, combined with a scheme for the allocation of a part of the increased income for the payment of debt, is the opinion expressed by the Government of Madras in an order on the recommendations of the Indian Central, Banking Inquiry Committee relating to co-operative Societies.

The following is the Government's order:—

Further establishment of land mortgage banks. There were at the end of 1932-33, 55 primary land mortgage banks and a Central Bank at Madras.

The recommendation is under consideration in the Law Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to report to what extent, after a settlement of a debt is arrived at, co-operative societies will be able to act as agents for the collection of the agreed debt.

Ordinary Societies are realising the advantages of short-term credit and their long-term credit business is slowly diminishing.

"SLOW AND STEADY."

Special efforts have been made since 1924 to organise no-credit societies in the Presidency. But the history of this side of the movement has been one of failure Failures, have, however, their own lessons, and the department should continue to develop this side of the movement. Government consider, however, that development should not be rapid, but slow and steady.

150 CRORES DEBT.

The Madras Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee estimated the extent of rural indebtedness at about Rs. 150 crores, made up of Rs. 75 crores of short-term loans taken for cultivation and domestic expenses, and the balance representing long-term loans.

AND THE NET INCOME.

The total agricultural income is estimated to be Rs. 165 crores and the net income, after meeting the short-term loan of 75 crores, is only 90 crores. But as the whole debt is on the shoulders of only a portion of the total agricultural population enjoying the gross income of 165 crores, and as the bulk of that income no doubt goes to the section not in debt, the income available may not be more than Rs. 40 or 45 crores and even this will have many other calls on it.

DEBT CONVERSION SCHEME.

It seems, therefore, clear that past indebtedness cannot be liquidated on whatever term of interest and by whatever exertion and perseverance, however long the period of grace, out of the rural income. A large increase in that income combined with some scheme of composition, or conversion, seems imperative.

In order to contribute as much as is within the power of Government to a gradual increase, it seems desirable to concentrate on some concrete measures of agricultural and industrial improvement as suggested below.

Extension of sugarcane cultivation and production of sugar.

Extension of cotton cultivation, e.g. during the non-irrigation season in Godaveri and Kistna Delta areas.

Eri silk cocoon breeding for export and development of silk industry (both mulberry and castor-fed).

Adoption of a co-operative organisation on a large scale for hand-loom weavers.

DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME.

A cooperative element is anticipated in each of these measures but the department concerned will have the further specific duty of arranging for the allocation to redemption of debt of a part of the extra-income which it is hoped to produce by these means. Existing creditors should be brought into these schemes. It has been suggested that the schemes should be financed by co-operative societies and that the only assistance from Government would be in the form of lending some official staff to assist the enterprise. The Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and the Registrar of Co-opeative Societies are requested to examine the proposals above and make a joint report o Government.

MARKETING PRODUCE.

The kind of credit operation on which the Central Committee lay most emphasis is the financing of the marketing of produce.

There are two main lines, direct financing of godowns (by Government or Co-operative Societies or private bodies) and the regulation of markets (by Legislation). The two tend to go together because experience shows that co-operative organisations with their comparatively expensive staff, cannot hope to compete with the ordinary middlemen except in the case of central large-scale markets; and such markets need control if the seller is to get the full value of his produce. Hitherto co-operative marketing has not advanced far, the capital involved being only about Rs. 6 lakhs. No great use has been made of co-operative godowns so far, except in a few places. Non-agricultural societies of a similar kind used in 1930-31 a working capital of, some 7 lakhs with an extra lakh for weavers' societies.

REGULATING MARKETS.

The establishment of agricultural godowns by Government is impracticable at present on financial grounds, and there are objections to licensed ware-houss or godowns. The co-operative institution seems the most promising, but it needs the help of legislative control. In regard to regulation of markets by legislation, an Act has recently been passed, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1932, with the object of regulating the buying and selling of commercial crops in selected areas in the Presidency and of forming market committees for the purpose, whose duty it will be to enforce the regulations and to establish markets in which special facilities including storage accommodation are to be provided.—United Press.

WALKING ON FOOT FOR BOMBAY CONGRESS

An Appeal To Maharatta Congressmen

Mr. P. Kodandaramiah writes from Polavaram, some of our Congress workers have started on 18-7-34 from Bezwada on foot to Bombay to attend the Indian National Congress. I have seen recently a letter published from the Captain in one of our vernacular dailies that they left Sholapur on 8-8-34 for Pandhanpur. I can understand from the letter that the little amount of money they have with them has already been spent for their food in the Nizam Dominions as none have provided Boarding and Lodging for them. We are very anxious about those brave youths. I request the Maharatta Congressmen to help them to proceed further. Though we wish to help financially we were not able to send money owing to lack of information about their whereabouts. When we next meet them in the Bombay Congress Camp we will arrango for their safe return. I request once more the generous and sympthetic Maharatta people and other philanthropic people to help the batch to proceed to Bombay.

Pandit Algurai Shastri, President of Congress Socialist Party who was elected Secretary of the District Congress Committee Meerut has sent his resignation of Secretaryship but has been requested to re-consider it.

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

The All-India Humanitarian Conference will be held in Bombay during Congress Week under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The Conference will last for two days. On the first day after the address of the Chairman Reception Committee, President of the Conference will be elected, who will then deliver his address and conduct the proceedings.

At the termination of first day's proceedings a Subjects Committee will be elected on the following basis:—1. President, Chairman Reception Committee, Vice-chairmen and Honorary Secretaries. 2. 25 members from the Reception Committee. 3. 20 persons from the Local Members of the Reception Committee. 4. One delegate of each Society attending the Conference. 5. 5 members to be nominated by the President.

The subjects Committee, so formed, shall prepare draft resolutions and suggest movers and speakers in support of them. The resclutions will be moved at the open Conference on the 2nd day.

The proceedings of the Conference will be guided by the general rules of proceedure at the Conference in all other respects. The Reception Committee will have powers to add or to alter the above rules if found necessary.

READERS' VIEWS

A DANGER TO CITIZENS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was reported in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th instant that a Coolie carrying a basket of potatoes at the Crawford Market slipped over a plantain skin and was seriously injured. He was removed to K. E. M. Hospital where he died of the injuries. Who would not be shocked, sir, to hear of the unnatural death of the man! Shall we allow the matter to end there by saying that it was in his fate to die in that unnatural way? Are not the citizens of Bombay responsible for the death of that man? Was his death due to fate or carelessness on the part of the citizens of Bombay? Can any one imagine how many accidents may be occurring in Bombay or how many persons may be escaping from such accidents? The bone-setters in Bombay may enlighten us on this point. A well-known bone-setter in Bombay, once told a social workers' class that most of the patients treated by him had met with accidents on the pavements and roads in Bombay. The Coroner's jury who held an inquest on the death of the Coolie appealed to the citizens against throwing fruit-skins on the pavements. This is a timely warning to us. But I do not think the appeal will effect any improvement. What is required is an intensive and regular campaign against throwing fruit-skins on the roads or pavements.

The High Schools in Bombay should take an active part in such a campaign. A party of bigger boys led by a teacher may take a round on a Sunday in the ward in which each school is situated. The party should go on picking or putting aside all the fruit-skins that they will find in their rounds and appealing to the public not to throw fruit-skins on the pavements or the roads. We should not be ashamed of doing any service for the safety of our fellow-citizens. The example of Mahatma Gandhi should inspire us in this kind of social work. The campaign may be continued week by week till there is appreciable improvement in the existing state of affairs.

Another suggestion that I would like to make is that the Municipality should in no circumstances give a licence to hawkers who sell bananas, mangoes and oranges. The illiterate people are generally in the habit of eating these fruits in the streets and they throw the skins and peels on the pavements. Then again the Municipality should print posters in bold type warning the public against the dangers of throwing fruit skins on the streets. And it is only through such a campaign and propaganda that we can minimise the number of accidents caused by fruit-skins and make the roads and pavements quite safe for pedestrians.

I hope, sir, you will kindly give publicity to this letter in the next issue of your esteemed paper which is always in the forefront in any campaign for the welfare of the citizens of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. BORGAWKER.

Harijans And Y. M. C. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my letter published on last Monday in the "Bombay Chronicle," I gave a perspective of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. for the physical uplift of the people residing at Walpakhadi. Now I shall deal with all that remains of Y.M.C.A. activities at that place. There is an English night class conducted by the same non-Matriculate, who runs the games for the little boys. The attendance is irregular and I believe even a roll call is not maintained to show the nature and quality of attendance in this class of Gujarati young men his manner in which this class is conducted. It is good the British Government have not declared the murder of the English language illegal, otherwise this poor young man would find himself in less congenial quarters. This Marathi youth teaches a class of Gujarati young man his scanty knowledge of English through the medium of Hindusthani. Anyway this is a clear proof of the internationalism of the Y.M.C.A. A primer or some English Reader is supposed to fulfill the elementary needs of adult education, I can state with some confidence that the Y.M.C.A. could have easily secured the free services of a high school student to run this particular class with perhaps greater efficiency. It should be noted that the school does not contemplate teaching anything beyond the written word of the text-books. There is hardly any attempt to induce the people to think or better their condition.

During the last six months there have been periodic epidemics of scouting. Now and then a batch of kids are gathered together to shout some scout-howl and then they disappear to introduce another batch. It is unthinkable that a class of this nature can achieve any substantial result without a trained and efficient master.

Beyond this we notice a few 'tamashas' staged at X'mas time, some sort of a concert or sport when tea-cups, saucers, spoons and other four-anna articles are distributed as prizes, to the tune of public speeches orated by some casual visitor eulogising the service of the Y.M.C.A. This is accompanied by sermons on co-operation and good-will by the official.

And this completes the splendid work done by the Y.M.C.A. for a population of 2,000 souls at the cost of Rs 175 a month, from public funds. I shall deal in another letter as to how the funds are managed. Nothing is done by the Y.M.C.A. for the children below seven. Nothing is done for the majority of school-going boys, because they do not want to attend the inefficient classes run by the institution. Nothing is done for the girls and women, for medical relief, for helping the unemployed, for aiding the students with scholarships, books and clothes, for educating the public in elementary principles of sanitation and hygiene, discipline and character-building. Most of these have been attended to by the less pretentious institutions. Had any Indian institution been responsible for such inefficiency and neglect and such apparent waste of public funds, it would have been held up long ago for mismanagement. But for 18 months this International organisation has continued to exist at Walpakhadi on public funds, at the cost of the welfare of those who are expected to be helped; and no one has been there to question their activities.

A few days back the Municipal Commissioner paid a visit to Walpakhadi. For the first day in the history of the Y.M.C.A. chalk lines appeared to proclaim the existence of games. From some corners some kiddies were gathered together in their dirty rags to shout the eternal scout howl. The most surprising event was a 'Garba' by some girls danced before the Commissioner, as they daily do to pass the leisure hours. The feverish activities of the Y.M.C.A. during the last three weeks, the rush of new teachers now and then, the new Harijan game teacher, engaged in the place of one whose services were once secured for other purposes, the sudden appearance of new games, the novel picture of some bent heads reciting with folded hands a Hindu prayer instead of the once droll English night school are not proof of Y.M.C.A. activities; but they are a vindication of those who had realised the inefficient inactivity of the Y.M.C.A. during the last 18 months. It would have been laudable if these improvements had come much before; but they come to-day with significance when they appear at a time when the question of the grant is to be decided, and when the Y.M.C.A., is called upon to answer for the neglect of duties before public opinion.—Yours, etc.,

J. KAUL.

A. B. B. & C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,+As a result of the correspondence commencing from as far back as July 1932 with the General Traffic Manager of the above Railway in respect of the opening of collapsible gate on island platform at Church Gate, I am now in receipt of a final reply from him to the effect that five gates are kept open at Church Gate which are considered adequate and compare favourably with conditions at similar stations in other countries, although the Gate was being opened for some months after I addressed my first letter.

It was, Mr. Editor, my request to the Railway authorities to throw open the collapsible gate in the morning between 9-30 and 10-30 when there is always a heavy rush of passengers, almost all of whom are in a hurry to attend to their duties and in consequence eager to pass through the turnstiles first. Whilst in an attempt to do so, everyone is seriously inconvenienced, as he has to receive pushes from here and there before he can come out of the turnstiles.

This is no doubt a legitimate grievance and ought to be redressed immediately. I understand that steps are being taken to approach the Traffic Manager on the subject with a petition under the signatures of a number of passengers who undergo a lot of trouble daily and I entertain hopes that this at least will have the desired effect and that the passengers will see once more the gate thrown open as it was being done a few months back.—Yours, etc.,

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

A Suggestion To Cinema Owners

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days it has become very irksome, exasperating for men who go to see cinemas, even much more for the people who come from the suburbs, when they find that tickets are not available even when they are in time.

It has become a very nasty and noisy sight to behold the Commission-agents selling the tickets outside the cinemas. It is very strange that around well-known cinemas in Bombay agents sell the tickets.

If this thing were to happen always I think that, it will tell upon cinemas, as many people with their families, go back for want of tickets.

Will cinema owners investigate the matter and do the needful?—Yours, etc.,

DATTATRAYA BALKRISHNA KARNIK.

Parel, Bombay 12,
Aug. 17.

Cocoanut Problem In Kerala

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Scant attention has been paid by those outside Kerala to the stupendous cocoanut problem that has been agitating Kerala for the past few years. The fact that Kerala has been cut into three essentially different administrative units went a great way in rendering the isolated representations in the matter rather feeble and ineffective. The States of Travancore and Cochin could enforce certain drastic measures of demonstrative value such as the complete remission of the revenue on cocoanut gardens with a view to draw the attention of the Government of India to the gravity of the situation. The local vernacular papers—let me confess that we have no English press worth the name—drew the attention of the respective Governments to the advantages that Ceylon—the deadly competitor of Kerala in the Indian market—was offering to the cocoanut cultivators and to the necessity for the States' enforcing some measure as to the one mentioned above and making representations to the Government of India. The States' Governments contended themselves with making representations to the Government of India. An officer of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was deputed to study the question. His report is now pending consideration at the hands of the Government of India. It is not reasonable to expect that the report will contain any recommendation in respect of tariff measures. Leading public men and Government officers have been stating time and again that tariff measures by themselves would offer no solution to the cocoanut problem. Hence without meaning any reflection on the fair-mindedness of the special officer it may be surmised that if at all some suggestions regarding tariff measures have been included in the report they are not going to prove to be of substantial benefit to Kerala.

The problem is a complex one. The Special Officer was of opinion that a little scientific planning alone will enhance the cocoanut yield of Kerala by 25 per cent. Even this increased output might not be sufficient for the Indian market. Ceylon is bent upon taking advantage of this situation not only to import cocoanut into Indian markets but to dump them into Kerala, the very cradle of cocoanut cultivation. This unfair competition shall have to be put an end to prior to concerting measures for the raising of the value of cocoanut at least to the pre-war level. The power for this rests with the Government of India. But Kerala has reason to fear that the cotton interests of India who want to please Ceylon are exerting their influence at least indirectly with the Government of India with a view to maintain the "status quo" in respect of the existing tariff arrangements with Ceylon, if not to make them slightly more advantageous for Ceylon. The statistics in respect of the consumption of Indian textiles in Ceylon and in Kerala, do not justify such an attitude on the part either of the textile interests or the Government anxious to support them. During 1932 India exported to Ceylon, cotton piecegoods valued at Rs. 26 lakhs and in 1933 there was a fall to 21 lakhs. Kerala imported during 1929-30 piecegoods to the value of more than Rs. 14 millions. It may be contended that Kerala cannot consistent with her highly developed nationalism, give up Swadeshi and that, therefore, whatever further sales are effected in Ceylon at the sacrifice of Kerala is a distinct gain for India. Kerala expects India to make a more helpful view of things, for she is admittedly the worst suffered among the Indian districts. The Travancore Chamber of Commerce asks with righteous indination:—"Does the Buy cotton manufacture?" and says:—"Unless there is a speedy change in the policy of the Government of India and a more patriotic attitude shown in the demands of the Bombay mill-owners, steps may have to be taken here in South-West to exclude Bombay cotton goods by intensive education of the buyer as to the principal cause of the deplorable condition of the premier industry here. Even without taking these, the ruin and poverty of ten millions of the population (in Kerala) is in itself likely to cause an enormous reduction in the demand for Bombay piecegoods on this coast."

No one is here under the delusion that Ceylon dumping is the sole cause of the present situation in the cocoanut industry. The lack of proper transport facilities has hit the cocoanut industry as also other agricultural pursuits. It was news for most of us here that the fresh cocoanut which we here find it hard to sell four to Indian spirit stop with India's the anna. cost as much as four annas in Delhi. A variety of other factors might be involved in the matter. But the psychological effect produced by the unlimited dumping of Ceylon copra into even our own markets is the immediate cause of much of our present ills. It is hoped that the Government of India will act promptly in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

"MANIAN."

Calicut.

Viramgaum Cordon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in papers from time to time some account appearing about the harassment and various difficulties and troubles of the passengers on account of the Custom Cordon at Viramgaum. I have myself experienced similar hardships at the time of the first Cordon in the year 1905-06. I did not rush to the Press so far because I wanted to convince myself by gaining personal experience of the same. I had an occasion to travel to Kathiawar recently and came back only during the last week. My experience was rather bitter.

Immediately on the arrival of the train at Viramgam, my servant who was packing the bedding opened the door of the compartment to go to the servants' compartment. Immediately the door was opened, a Sepoy came running and in a most rude manner asked my servant not to open the door. As the Sepoy was very rude to my servant, I came to the window of my compartment and asked him why he was rude to him. If he wanted to tell my servant not to open the door of the carriage, he should say so politely; thereupon he was rude to me also and told me that the door of the compartment is not to be opened until the Inspector came and he locked the door himself. I must say that the door was not locked beforehand. I was really surprised at this novel treatment and was just watching what was going on in the adjoining compartment. A European friend of mine was travelling with me in the adjoining compartment. Not only was he allowed to open the door but he was allowed to go to the opposite train waiting for Bombay and his luggage too was allowed to be removed by the coolies before the arrival of the Inspector. I asked the Sepoy why this was being allowed and he told me that this compartment only is to be opened when the Inspector comes. When the Inspector came, I asked him whether it was a fact that all the compartments, even the first-class and the second-class, were to be opened in his presence, and the reply was, yes. When I drew his attention to what had happened in the adjoining compartment, he told me in a mild way what I should do. I put a complaint of the rude manner of the Sepoy before him and he was convinced also by the other passengers travelling in my compartment about the objectionable behaviour of the Sepoy, and the Inspector told me that he would take disciplinary action. I wonder if any disciplinary action was taken in the matter thereafter. I write this after convincing myself that innocent passengers are put to unnecessary harassment and hardships and it is quite necessary that early steps are taken to redress this grievance and also to see that innocent passengers would not be harassed in future in this manner.

I may mention here that I was travelling as a first-class passenger.—Yours, etc.

"A. PASSENGER."

Bombay, Aug. 6.

"Bombay Educational Week"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Educational Conference held its fifth session at Dadar in April last. Along with the Session, the Educational Week was also celebrated. Perhaps the matter is too old to demand any comment, but it is with deep regret that I have to draw the attention of all concerned to the following facts.

Evidently, the intention of such conference is to help the progress of students and to introduce teachers to newer and more recent methods of teaching by bringing them closer to the Educationists. How far this aim was realised, is for the experts to consider.

I have to point out that the work in connection with the Educational Week was carried on rather too hastily even at the cost of justice. Students send their specimens of handicraft to such exhibitions with all eagerness and expectation of expert judgment and opinion. As usual, prizes were announced and many students sent their specimens with the eager desire of winning prizes.

Till now it was the practice to examine the works closely and carefully and to distribute prizes also on the last day. It is not impossible for teachers and educationists to imagine the delicately anxious mentality of students and their feverish eagerness to receive prizes. But this year, it seems, that owing to some unintelligible causes, this distribution has been postponed 'sine die.'

Inquiries have been made, but the secretaries appear to be too busy to reply. Will they be kind enough to explain why the distribution of prizes has still been lingering so as to stop the misunderstanding which is strongly prevailing in the student world?—Yours, etc.,

S. B. KUNTE.

Dadar, Aug. 18.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

(Continued from Page 6.)

to accept Upper Chambers in certain provinces of India. The report that the findings of the Committee are likely to become unanimous has caused considerable uneasiness in Labour ranks. The rank and file of the Labour Party which has always conceded self-government to India as their goal are much purturbed by the attitude of their leaders who are prepared to compromise on the Indian issue. At the party meetings in different parts of the country, it is freely asked "What is the use of talking of self-determination to India when we are not prepared to stand by our conviction?"

Need For Speed

However, on one issue all sections of the British Parties seem to be agreed. Everyone seems to be anxious that whatever may be the Government's proposal to give India self-government, it is high time that early steps should be taken to put on Statute Book the new Constitution. There is general satisfaction with the report that the Government has arranged that the second reading of the Bill shall be taken in the House of Commons before Christmas. No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the vital question of whether the all-important committee stage of the Bill shall be subjected to the guillotine—the most summary Parliamentary method of hastening a Bill through Parliament or dealing with obstructionist tactics. Ministers, nonetheless, are in agreement that the guillotine should not be used in this Bill unless absolutely necessary. They believe that there should be unstified discussion until it becomes law. The general satisfaction that the report of the Committee will be published in October has been well summed up by the "Spectator" which says: "The prospect that the Report will see the light less than a couple of months hence is the thing that matters."

Lib-Lab. Co-operation

Earlier in the week, Miss Megan Lloyd George suggested at the Liberal Summer School that unless Labour and Liberal co-operated at the next General Elections the Conservatives who were at present governing the country in the name of "National" Government, will find themselves in such a thundering majority that they will not hesitate to unmask their present role to rule the country in the name of Conservatism. This suggestion was supported by another pillar of British Liberalism, Mr. Ramsay Muir, who declared from the Liberal platform that co-operation with the Labour Party for the causes on which they agreed was desirable and necessary." He, however, contended that it could not be brought about by a wangling of the electorate in the constituencies. That was not the basis, according to him, on which honest co-operation could take place.

The Bureaucrat—A Menace

The Liberal Party seems to be much concerned with the dictatorships that are springing up on the Continent. The burden of their song has been correctly put forward by Mr. Dingle Foot who thinks that the two great bulwarks of British liberty are constant supervision by Parliament of those engaged in administration, and the rule of law. Each of them has been considerably weakened in the last few years, and each of them is in great danger at the present time. To sum up the Liberal attitude, said Mr. Dingle Foot: "A far more pressing menace is the inroad being made into the rule by law. The most dangerous enemies of British liberty at the present time are not Sir Oswald Mosley or Mr. Harry Pollitt, but a body of conspicuously efficient, high-minded, incorruptible public-spirited men who have their being in Whitehall. The real antagonist is not the potential dictator but the actual bureaucrat."

Growing Opposition To National Govt.

It may be argued in certain quarters that barring a few disgruntled members of the Labour and Liberal Parties, the majority of British politicians are satisfied with the work of present Government. How far it is true, or how wrong such an argument is, will be noticed from the fact that even those who supported Mr. MacDonald personally and also the Government as a whole are now anxious to desert him and his "National" Government. For some time back, it has been known that proposals for a "National Government of the Left" will be published next month by Lord Allen of Hartwood, former chairman of the I. L. P. and a supporter of Mr. MacDonald at the last election. Lord Allen feels keenly the speedy conversion of the present Government from a National to a Tory outlook. He takes the view that no substantial progress either in foreign affairs or in the reconditioning of Britain will be made as the result of co-operation between the progressives and the Conservative Party on its present lines. He is, therefore, to advocate the formation, should the opportunity arise, of a Government composed of Liberals, Labour leaders and influential Independents. This project, I am told, has been extensively canvassed. It was discussed at a recent private conference at Oxford attended by Lord Allen, Mr. Lee-Smith, President of the Board of Education in the last Labour Government, and other well-known politicians. There was acute difference of opinion at this meeting. Mr. Lee-Smith emphasised Labour's hope of securing a Parliamentary majority without co-operation with other groups or parties. He was, however, severely criticised on the ground that Labour could not possibly secure a majority at the next election and that in the absence of Liberal-Labour co-operation a preponderatingly Tory Government would be returned, thus defeating for another long term the policies mutually sponsored by both the Opposition Parties.

POSTAL COMMITTEE CONCLUDES INQUIRY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

After examining representatives of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Central Union), the Postal Enquiry Committee concluded recording evidence to-day.

They now assemble in Simla to write out their report which is expected to be ready by December next.

The Union suggested an important change in the existing system and recommended the abolition of appointments of superintendents R. M. S. by transferring control to the Post-Master and the running sections to the Superintendent of post offices.—A. P

Military Officer Drowned

SIMLA, August 18.

News has been received that Second Lieutenant E. J. B. Cargill 3/14 Punjab Regiment, was drowned in Srinagar (Kasnmir) on August 16.—A.P.

NEW DEWAN OF MUDHOL

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Aug. 19.

Ms. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla, has been appointed Diwan of Mudhol State.

Mr. Jadhav is proceeding shortly to take over the charge from the present Diwan, who is reverting.

Rao Saheb Naik, of Nasik, is to be the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires under to-day's date that through communication was restored at 10-50 p.m. 32 down fast passenger left Indore at 11 p.m.

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CONTROVERSY OVER LATE JAM SAHEB'S DEATH

"Nothing Is True, Until It Is Officially Denied" Says "Morning Post" Correspondent

The Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes in mail week:—

Frantic efforts are being made in certain political circles to discredit the account of the death of the late Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, published in the "Morning Post" of July 19 under the heading, "Ranji's Farewell to Life."

As it was fully expected before the message was written that every attempt would be made to cast reflections on its accuracy. these efforts in themselves are not surprising and leave me quite unimpressed. Those who know something of the political game in India and England at the present time will know the reasons and, at some future date, it may be necessary to say something more on this point.

But now that the flow of "denials" seems to have stopped for a day or two, it may be of interest to examine those which have appeared.

They are remarkable for three reasons: their source, their manner, and their irrelevance.

With one exception, which will be dealt with later, no denials have been received by the "Morning Post." On the other hand, the "Morning Post" received and published on July 26 a letter from Mr. C. J. Rush, an intimate friend of Ranji's for 40 years, confirming the accuracy of the story.

The denials have taken the form of letters to the "Times," which suggest that the authors are less concerned to correct any erroneous impression which might have been given to readers of the "Morning Post," than to make a certain political impression.

COWARDLY CHARGES

The first letter, from a Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, with a glorious lack of logic, accused me of imputing "cowardice" to the late Jam Sahib. This curious charge I dealt with in a letter to the Editor of the "Morning Post" on July 30.

The second letter to the "Times" was from Mr. Roland G. Wild, and was published on July 31. Mr. Wild stated that he was the official biographer of "Ranji," and wished "to endorse in the most emphatic terms Mr. Dumasia's refutation of the cowardly charges now being made against him." As no "charges," cowardly or otherwise have ever been made against "Ranji" in the "Morning Post," Mr. Wild's endorsement was as irrelevant as Mr. Dumasia's letter.

But Mr. Wild went on to say that "when I protested to the appropriate quarters, giving the true facts of the case as I learnt them from those best in a position to know, I was met by a refusal to reopen the matter." Later he writes: "I am able to deny 'in toto' every one of the gestures alleged to have been made by Ranji in preparation for his death."

Now it is true that Mr. Wild wrote to the "Morning Post" on July 25 to say that certain details in the account were untrue and that the "Morning Post" ought to publish the true facts and quote his biography of Ranji "as the renewed speculation about his death to which your correspondent refers coincides with the arrival of my book in India." But as the inaccuracies alleged by Mr. Wild were trivial and the "Morning Post" had no wish to dwell on a painful subject, Mr. Wild's invitation was refused.

This refusal produced a further letter from Mr. Wild, dated July 27, agreeing that the details concerned were "trivial," but accusing my informants of having "pirated" the whole story from his book!

The very next day Mr. Wild wrote to the "Times," as stated above, and his letter contained the further statement that "there is abundant evidence to prove that the relations between the Jam Sahib and Lord Willingdon were continued on the same level of confidence. trust, and friendliness to the end."

JAM-WILLINGDON FRIENDSHIP

The next move was a letter in the "Times" from a Mr. E. F. Hunt, acting for the present Jam Sahib. Mr. Hunt laid emphasis on the friendship between Lord Willingdon and the late Jam Sahib "to the end," and between the present Jam Sahib and Lord Willingdon—the latter friendship being sufficiently obvious. He denied my story in a similar strain. He also wrote: "It is also untrue that on arriving at Jamnagar he began a pilgrimage to the places he loved best . . ."

All that need be said about both Mr. Wild's and Mr. Hunt's letter may be taken from Mr. Wild's book, of which I have since bought a copy.

The book is called "The Biography of Ranjitsinhji" (Rich and Cowan, Ltd.), and, it is important to note, has a Foreword by the present Jam Sahib, who endorses the book. "The story of his life," writes the Jam Sahib, "will no doubt be a surprise to many people. They did not know the depth of feeling, the fervent loyalty . . . that animated him."

In his preface the author makes a point of acknowledging all the authoritative help received.

RELEVANT PASSAGES

Here then are some relevant passages from Mr. Wild's account of these last days:

"On the only occasion that the Jam Sahib spoke about it, he said: 'I accepted His Excellency's dictum.' There was the revelation of the depth of his sorrow, which filled his heart more than anger. Many were deceived by his attitude and protested that he was little changed. But even the servants noticed, on his return to Jamnagar, that something was wrong. He played bridge in the train, but it was a brave effort and hardly successful.

"When he arrived back on the morning of the 27th, he was met at the station by Digvijaysinhji . .

"'The very man I wanted to see,' said the Jam Sahib, and proposed immediately a trip round the city. His words were significant, and throughout the whole of the day his conversation, now remembered in every detail, had a tragic meaning.

"'Let us go through our Jamnagar for the last time,' he said. But Digvijaysinhji thought he was referring to his forthcoming departure for England. . . . But his phrases were ambiguous and when he was asked what he meant he only answered with a smile.

"As they drove round the city he gave final instructions. He told his nephew to build a new market here, a bank there. 'Build six new roads,' he said, 'but don't tarmac the Palace roads until the last . . .'

"They drove to Bedi, past Rozi Island . . . past Cambridge-gardens reminiscent of youth . . . Sitting in the car at Bedi, he gave final instructions. . . . It was as if he knew he would not have another chance of passing of his wishes, as if he were handing over his work at that moment.

"Returning, they spoke about a house for Digvijaysinhji.

"He waved a hand at the Jam Palace. 'There is your abode,' he said; 'I want you to live there. Don't build any more houses and don't live anywhere else' . . . . But then he made a curious remark. 'But I have not been able to do anything for your brothers,' he said, 'so give them houses when you can.'

'It was noted that he did not command Digvijaysinhji to live in the Jam Palace. Rather, he pleaded with him. It was as if he had already handed over control. . . ."

No need to quote more. Mr. Wild's "official biography" endorsed by the present Jam Sahib, confirms the essentials of the account published in the "Morning Post."

ONLY FACET OF TRUTH

It is, of course, possible that there may have been slight inaccuracies of detail, but in view of the extraordinary correspondence referred to above, I may be forgiven for preferring my own sources of information, from which every detail was carefully checked.

On this point, too, it is worth asking Mr. Wild why my informants who, he alleges "pirated" the account from his book, should have taken only the essentials and got the details wrong.

Somebody (was it Bismark?) once said: "Nothing is true until it is officially denied," an observation which every experienced journalist can confirm. Truth is often inconvenient to officials, but it is doubtful if truth has ever been more embarrassing to them than it is in India to-day.

The account of the death of Ranji is only one small facet of truth. If there is occasion to write about others, further denials from interested quarters may be confidently expected.

The Khalsa Diwan of Sata Town (America) have sent Rs. 260 to the Sikh Political Prisoners Family Aid Society for the help of Sardar Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh of Kabul.

KUMTA MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED

'Not Competent To Perform Duties'

The Government of Bombay have superseded the Municipality of Kumta in the Kanara District for a period of eleven months, according to a notification in the latest issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

In the opinion of Government, the Municipality is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by and under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bombay III of 1901), and otherwise by law, and has persistently made default in the performance of such duties.

The following are the principal grounds on which Government have resolved to declare the Municipality to be incompetent:—

Early in 1933 the Municipality revised the house tax assessment list. Complaints were received that this list had been so manipulated as to reduce the tax payable by a large number of the persons to below the limit fixed for qualification as voters, and, conversely, to increase arbitrarily the tax payable by others so as to qualify them as voters. As this complaint was found on inquiry to be correct, and as the alterations appeared to be made so as to increase the number of voters favourable to, and to reduce the number of voters opposed to, a particular party in the Municipality, the Collector on the November 8, 1933 issued an order under section 174 (1) of the District Municipal Act prohibiting the recovery of the tax according to this revised assessment list.

DECLINES TO INTERFERE

The order of the Collector was confirmed by the Commissioner, Southern Division, and Government declined to interfere to modify it. In February 1934 Government issued directions to the Municipality to carry out a revision of the house tax assessment list with the least possible delay, but the Municipality has so far taken no steps to prepare such a revised list.

Though the Collector issued orders prohibiting recovery of the tax according to the list as revised in 1933, the Municipality has persistently refused to accept payment of the house tax according to the assessment list in operation before the list referred to by the Collector. The Municipality, on the other hand, has accepted payments made according to this latter list, contrary to the order of the Collector under section 174 (1).

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT?

The election roll of the Municipality was published on the May 17, 1934, but it is found to have been based on the assessment list referred to above which had been improperly prepared and to which the order of the Collector under section 174 (1) of the Act applied. It is apparent therefore that the election roll of voters of the Municipality is formed on an assessment list, which has been manipulated in favour of a particular party of the Municipality and to the detriment of its opponents.

It is obvious that under such circumstances it is not possible to anticipate the preparation of a fair and impartial assessment list, nor of a proper list of voters and election roll under the present Municipal administration. It is clear that, in the interests of the rate-payers, the preparation of the assessment list and of the election roll and the conduct of the next Municipal elections must be undertaken by some authority other than the Municipality, and that for this purpose a period of about eleven months will be needed.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, will take steps under section 179 (3) (b) of the Act to appoint a Committee of Management.

MODERN GERMANY

Dr. Sinha's Interesting Discourse

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Aug. 15.

"Modern Germany" was the subject of an interesting discourse given last night under the auspices of the Aligarh Muslim University Union, by Dr. A. L. Simha. The hall was packed with students who took great interest in the speech.

The speaker began by saying that he envied the modern young men for in his own days students were not given many opportunities of knowing about questions and problems being tackled in foreign countries. "Unless we know," he said, "about the problems of other countries and how they were being solved there we cannot easily solve our own problems." Such study gave a balance of judgment. It was difficult, he said, to speak of modern Germany without referring to international politics and the future of German people will have a tremendous influence on world civilization.

POST-WAR GERMANY.

Modern Germany, said the speaker, began in 1918 when the end of war saw it a disheartened, disillusioned, defeated and improverished people. Democratic institutions were found to be unfit for Germany and Germany, with its six and a half million unemployed, was on the road to ruin. It was then when the people were in a state of agony that they found a deliverer in the person of Adolf Hitler. Seven men who joined together in 1921, inspite of suppression, muzzling, imprisonment and persecution, had become to-day six million Nazis. The seemingly hopeless task of reviving the culture, honour and self-respect of Germans had been achieved by Hitler and his comrades by sheer dint of determined hard work.

HITLER.

Chancellor Hitler, he said, was the one man in Germany who commanded universal confidence among his people. Each individual found a place in his national scheme and there was a link between him and every worker. The speaker thought Hitler was justified in the recent round-up of traitors and said it was the only way to deal with the situation.

After the speech of Dr. Simha, Mr. K. Ahmad Abbas made a few observations and condemned the the anti-Jew and anti-Socialist policy of Hitler and warned the students against this doctrine of intolerance that was being preached by the Nazis.

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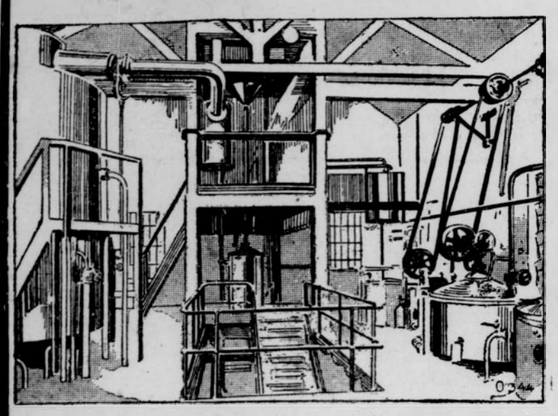

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Women Of World Unite Against War

Barbusse's Stirring Call To Paris Congress

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

z PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Two million women opposed to capitalist war and Fascism were represented by more than a thousand delegates assembled this week in this country at the International Women's Congress. Among them were a dozen women from the Balkans, with brightly coloured kerchiefs, on their heads, Indian women in robes, representatives of Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, China and Japan.

I am told more than forty women got in Paris illegally from Germany and were present as the Congress. There was also a delegation of sixty women from the Saar and a Negress was on the platform to represent 8,000 share-croppers in Alabama. An Austrian widow, whose husband was hanged by the Dollfuss Government in April last was there along with other Austrian women. Indignation ran high, however as the Russian delegates were held up for visa on the first day of the Congress which commenced on Sunday. And under the leadership of that amazingly vivacious, veteran, Mother Bloor came 21 delegates from America, two coloured ones from the Southern lynch section, one from San Francisco.

WOMEN AGANST WAR.

A huge slogan in five languages ran round the gallery: "All women fraternally united against war and Fascism." Across the platform were the words, "For the complete independence of women,' and above this, there was another huge placard, "Support the Peace Policy of the U. S. S. R." The Congress opened amid scenes of great enthusiasm and the singing of the Red International. The opening speech was delivered by Mrs. Hayden Guest, from England. She told of the inspiration of the Conference—a call from the militant women of the world signed by Charlotte Despard (Ireland) Margaret Rolland (France) Gabrielle Duschen, Madame Sun Yat Sen (China), Dimitrov, Helena Stassova and in England by Sylvia Pankhurst, Maude Royden, Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Malorie Pollitt and others.

The report on the present position of women and the fight against war and Fascism was delivered by Gabrielle Duschene. The discussion on this report was continued on the following day by "Mother Bloor" and several others. On Monday two thousand women heard spellbound to a mighty enthralling and moving speech from the world famous anti-war fighter, Henri Barbusse. Then he entered the Congress hall, there were prolonged cries of "We want, Barbusse," "We Want Barbusse." He had to wait several minutes for the applause to subside. He congratulated the organisers of the Congress on the magnificient result achieved, and assured the dalegates of the warm, fraternal support of the Amsterdam Anti-War Movement. "Goodwill is not enough" declared Barbusse. "Those who do not want to change the existing order of society—however fervently they may declare themselves pacifists—are inevitably assisting in the drive towards Fascism and war."

DRIVE AGAINST FASCISM.

All the speakers were good, but mention may be made of Madame Duschene, who in a spirited speech gave a review of the Militant Movement in France. The leader of the Christian Socialist Movement of France raised a storm of applause, in which a dark-robed nun-wearing a crucifix took part. The leader from Spain, a commanding personality draped majestically in an orange shawl spoke without notes and was impatient of applause. She told how Fascism in Spain operates more subtly than in Germany and is therefore more dangerous. The outstanding figure of the Conference was the delegate from U. S. S. R., the regal Stassova, whose dominating personality was felt all over the hall as she commanded silence and abstinence from smoking. Impatient with the proximity of the microphone, she passionately insisted on its removal. She spoke of the position of women in her country, and their call to the world. Her shrill clear voice, with its perfect phrasing, hushed the audience to intense silence for the first time. Several times during her address the audience spontaneously thundered "The International," as they learned of the victories of Socialism in U. S. S. R.

And so in that babel of tongues were the first strains of that ominous chorus sounded which, echoing across Europe, through Asia, will girdle the world and be taken up by the Americans.

A chorus swelling and deepening at last to a thunderous roar—that will deafen the war-making Governments of the world with the resolution of the Women of this Conference. We won't have War. We won't have Fascism. We will not. We will Not."

DIGNITY OF LABOUR

Young Man Of Rich Family Turns Boot-Black

KARACHI., Aug. 17

To meet the growing numbers of the unemployed in the province some unselfish workers have started preaching in the various towns to respect the maxim of the dignity of labour and to set an example have engaged themselves in the meanest of work

In Jacobabad a Congressman has started weaving cots, another has opened a hair cutting saloon.

In Sukkur a respectable young man of rich family has taken to shoe-black's profession.

The result is that the middle class unemployed who used to hesitate from fear of losing their caste have taken to manual labour and thus solved their bread problem.—United Press.

Indian Architectural Exhibition

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

An exhibition of Indian architecture, sculpture, painting, applied arts and architectural drawing by the school of Indian Architecture will be held during the second week of September in the Calcutta University Institute in conjunction with the Fine Arts Exhibition of the Institute Artists and craftsmen are invited to participate in the Exhibition. No admission fee will be charged.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterji, A.M.A.E., Sthapatya-Visarad, Stephen House, 5 Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.—United Press.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TORTURE

Santhals File Criminal Complaints Against Some Christians

RAJMAHAL (Santhal Parganas), Aug. 18.

Four criminal cases brought by the Hindu Santhals of the Santhal Parganas against some Christians and a Mussalman came up for trial before the S.D.O. of Rajmahal, who held his court at Taljhuri on Aug. 14 and were adjourned for hearing to August 21, 1934. This is the 12th adjournment of these cases which were pending since April 9 last. The hearing has not yet begun.

Prosecution cases were based on the allegation of assault and inhuman torture committed on some male and female Santhals because of their embracing Hinduism and chanting 'Ram-nam.'

The local Hindu Mission which initiated these people is taking interest in this matter. These cases have created great sensation among the Santhals as well as the general public.—United Press.

MARRIAGE BAR LIFTED

British G.P.O. Makes A Start

The British Post Office is the first department to give effect to the modifications made in the marriage bar in the recent report of the committee dealing with women's questions in the Civil Service.

A woman who, under the rules, was compelled to resign on marriage, has been reinstated.

Her husband became permanently incapacitated through ill-health. After representations by the Union of Post Office Workers the Post Office promised that she would be given temporary employment wherever possible.

She has now been reinstated at the head office with pay at 44s. 6d. a week, and will receive the usual increases granted to temporary officers.

STRONG MONSOON IN FRONTIER

General Rainfall In Bengal, U. P., Gujarat And Bombay Deccan

POONA, August 19.

Yesterday's depression has moved further north-westwards and lies this morning over West United Provinces.

The monsoon has been generally strong over the country except in the Peninsula and the north-west Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Konkan, and local in Assam, Orissa, Gujerat and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Malabar, and Madras Deccan. Chief amounts are: Tavoy six inches, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Diamond Island and Ahmerst two, Mergui, Toungoo and Gwa one and a half, Myitkyina one, Gaya four, Patna, Cox's Bazaar and Burdwan three, Bogra and Sandheads two, Barisal and Ranchi one and a half, Cuttack one, Guna seven, Pachmarhi and Jhansi four, Nowgong three, Gorakhpur and Hoshangabad three, Indore Agra and Bahraich one and a half, Saugor, Mainpur, Cawnpore and Mussoorie one, Rawalpindi, Mount Abu and Jhalarpatan three, Dharampur, Hissar and Khanpur two, Tankhala, Kotah, Dohad, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Sialkot and Jaipur one, and Mahableshwar, Ratnagiri and Khandala two.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be strong in lower Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, North Rajputana and South-West Punjab and active in Konkan, East Gujrat, South Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Rainfall will increase in West United Provinces and east and north Punjab and extend in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in lower Burma, West United Provinces, North-East Rajputana and east and north Punjab during next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Following are the summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Aug. 18.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature durng 24 hours 82.2 degrees 2.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees 0.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 270 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 62.15 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

ROBBED AT POINT OF REVOLVER

Merchants Forced To Surrender Rs. 4,000

COCHIN, Aug. 18.

The story of how three merchants of Chegannur were forced to surrender a sum of Rs. 4,000 comes from Vempanand.

While they were sailing to Cochin, all of a sudden they were attacked by a party of pirates, at Vempanand back-waters, and forced to part with a sum of Rs. 4,000 at the point of a revolver, and the pirates disappeared.

The merchants have informed the police and investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

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BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 18-8-34: Colaba Point 0.21"; Fort 0.80"; J. J. Hospital 1.07"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.76".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 62.11"; Fort 83.02"; J. J. Hospital 69.51"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 71.91".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 52.48; Fort 59.56"; J. J. Hospital 56.04"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga nil.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933: Colaba Point 41.46"; Fort 66.15"; J. J. Hospital 48.32"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 43.85".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED Aug. 18.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Constituent Assembly Plan

Most Constitutional Way Of Framing Indian Constitution

DR. ANSARI URGES RELEASE OF ABDUL GAFFUR KHAN

The London staff correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" writes:

"Dr. Ansari who is in London for a few days, is one of the most eminent doctors in India. He attended Mr. Gandhi through several fasts. He is the medical adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, and when I met him to-day he said: "I came here on a professional visit with the Nawab of Bhopal. I have not come here as a representative of the Indian National Congress or in any public capacity. But I happen to be the president of the Congress Parliamentary Board which was formed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Patna on May 18 and 19, at my instance and with the help and support of Mr. Gandhi.

"This Congress Parliamentary Board is unique in the history of the Indian National Congress. Previously the great Congress stalwarts, Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, had created the Swaraj party to form the Opposition in the Central and Provincial Legislatures. This party represented only a wing of the Congress: it was a minority party, and even when it became the majority party in the Congress it did not become a permanent wing of the Congress. The Congress Parliamentary Board is a permanent board in the Congress organisation to control and contest elections. It would constitute the permanent Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

"As regards the White Paper Constitution, the policy of the Congress Parliamentary Board is its total rejection. In its place a national Constitution, based on the principle of self-determination, would be drafted by a Constitutent Assembly representative of the people on the basis of adult franchise with the aid and co-operation of the Government constituted by law in India, and, if the minorities should so desire, their representation would be by their own separate electorate.

"This Constituent Assembly, elected by the people of India, would not only draft the Constitution but would also determine the mode and the proportion of representation of the various minorities—in other words, an agreed communal settlement in place of the award given by the Prime Minister. Those who would be returned on the Congress ticket to the Assembly would form the Opposition in the Asseubly. The repeal of the repressive laws, the rejection of the White Paper, and the substitution of a national demand as formulated by the Constituent Assembly would be their first act. They would also take part as Constitutional Opposition in the day-to-day work of the Legislative Assembly.

"That the Congress Parliamentary Board is not a rump is shown by the fact that out of 241 Congress members of the All-India Congress Committee present 213 voted for this board. It thus represents the clear view of the majority of the Executive of the Indian National Congress. When Mr. Gandhi came here to the Round-table Conference he placed before it the views of the Congress, which he claimed to be the views of the overwhelming majority of the people of India—in other words, of India itself.

"VOICE" OF INDIA.

"The Government do not recognise Congress as representing the whole of India or the majority of the people of India, although it said that it was a very influential and very large section of the people of India. We therefore say, 'Very well, we are now going to have the most constitutional metohd which was followed in the case of the British Commonwealth of Nations by Australia by Africa and, most recently, by Ireland of having a Constituent Assembly representative of the people of India to formulate their national Constitution, which you are bound to accept as the Constitution framed by the people of India, as distinct from the Constitution framed by the Government.

"The Government have been telling Congress that they are using extra-constitutional and unlawful methods for pressing their demands. We, on the other hand, have been maintaining that civil resistance in so far as we openly declared our intentions of resisting certain laws and submitting to the penalty involved in breaking them is not unlawful, nor is it flouting of the law, but it is submission to the law. We are now going to follow the most constitutional way by framing a Constitution through a Constituent Assembly. This is a live issue with us.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

"It being common ground between Congress and the Government that it is desirable that the situation in the country should improve and the causes of irritation and resentment between the Government and the people should as far as possible be removed, Congress have withdrawn civil resistance, have decided to proceed on constitutional lines in the Assembly, have adopted a constructive programme in the country, and have decided to pursue the normal activities of Congress. Now the Government has withdrawn the ban on the various Congress organisations—the volunteer corps attached to Congress and the various associated bodies all over the country,—but it has made a discrimination in the case of the North-west Frontier Province Congress Committee, or 'Congress Jirga,' as it is called and the 'Congress volunteer organisation in that province, which is called Khudai Khitmagar (Servants of God), or Red-shirts, as they are commonly called here on account of their red uniform.

"This Congress committee and this volunteer organisation are just as much constituent parts of the Congress organisation as any other organisation throughout India. Not only so, but the North-west Frontier Province Congressmen have followed the pledge of non-violence as no other Congressmen throughout India have. It is the finest example of the application of the preaching of Gandhi amongst a strong, study, and warlike race.

RELEASE 'FRONTIER GANDHI.'

"The feeling of irritation and of discontent in the North-west Frontier Province and throughout India is still maintained owing to the continued incarceration of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, his coworkers, and volunteers. He is called 'the Frontier Gandhi' because he has assimilated the principle of non-violence as no one else has. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's continued imprisonment is another source of constant discontent amongst the vast following he has throughout the country and the people at large. So long as he is not released there is no possibility of the soreness being removed and normal conditions returning. As the leader of the Congress Socialist party, his presence at the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Congress, to be celebrated at Bombay, would be most necessary."—"Manchester Guardian."

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR RACE

One hundred and fifty-eight cars representing ten different countries will compete in the Sixth International Alpine Motor Race, which will start from Nice on August 7 and proceed through France, Italy, Jugoslavia, and Austria and finish in Munich on August 12. England will be represented by 29 individual drivers and 6 teams, Germany by 30 drivers and 10 teams, France by 16 drivers and one team, Holland, Czechoslvakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria, Roumania, and Belgium will also take part in the race.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXHIBITION

The 8th International Exhibition of Offices (International Bureau Ausstellung), to be held in Berlin from September 7 to 16, will be staged in the Exhibition Halls on the Kaiserdamm. An outstanding feature will be a demonstration of the method by which the German census of 1933 was carried out. For this purpose the Statistical Bureau of the Reich will instal a special office in one of the Exhibition Halls. Another interesting exhibit will be a cross-section of business offices throughout the world.

Raizada Badri Nath Bali, well-known banker and a landlord of Lahore is being prosecuted by Pir Mohd Ali Shah, the Income Tax Officer, under section 177 I. P. C. and Section 52 of the Income Tax Act of 1922, in the court of Mr. Nasim 1st Class Magistrate.

FALL IN MARINE ACCIDENTS

Wireless Expedites Rescue Work In Mid-Sea

An instructive lecture was delivered by Mr. S. R. Kantebet under the auspices of the "Society for the Promotion of Shipping Knowedge" recently when Captain Philby R.I.M., presided.

After briefly explaining the less familiar application of wireless methods to geographical prospecting for mineral deposits, estimating the heights of ionic formation in the regions around the earth traffic control, automatic counting of mass production articles, bloodless surgery, etc., we dealt with special phase of wireless as applied to the requirements of nautical and aeronautical navigation

Wireless first established its usefulness to shipping by supplying ships on the high seas with frequent and timely warnings on adverse weather. With this as beginning, a huge network of wireless stations has since been established for handling the telephone and telegraph traffic from over the seas.

RECORD OF SEA DEPTH

Mr. Kantebet next described with the help of slides the way of finding the direction of ships which in recent years enabled many a ship in distress to be rescued. He also described various types of radio beacons and directional transmitters.

ECHOMETER

The next application dealt with was the development of an automatic depth measuring device known as the echometer, which recorded on a scale the instantaneous depth of water under the keel as the ship moved along Thus the cumbrous method of sounding with the lead is eliminated and almost a continuous record of sea depth is automatically known.

Mr Kantebet then briefly described wireless for aeronautical purposes dealing with long range equi-signal beacons, visual direction indicators and blind landing devices like aerodrome limit beacons, marker beacons, landing devices like aerodrome limit beacons, marker beacons, landing beams and the corresponding indicating instruments recording height, distance and gliding direction. Lantern slides illustrating these devices were projected.

The following table is typical of casualties on main thoroughfares of many important countries:—

Deaths & Casualties due to Road accidents in Great Britain:
Deaths: 1930 7,305; 1931 6,691.
Injured: 1930 1,77,895; 1931 2,02,119.

Mr. Kantebet concluded by saying that while improvements in ship design, better seamanship and greater familiarity with the eccentricities of the seas were partially responsible for low rate of Marine accidents, there was little doubt that but for the assistance rendered by wireless, most of the rescues in recent years, as also important marine espeditions into unknown seas would have been difficult of achievement.

JOURNALISTS' TALKS WITH TAGORE

Rural Reconstruction Plans At Shantiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail).

A group of journalists from Calcutta who paid a visit to Santiniketan last week-end had the privilege of a special interview with the Poet who talked to them for about an hour on some of the most important problems on which the Poet is bestowing his thought and attention. The Poet expressed the view that if his plan of rural reconstruction work with the improvement of education, sanitation and cottage industries were widely taken up, the nation could have established Swaraj peacefully on a very secure and found foundation. The conversation centered on various important topics including the future of the Bengali language

The journalists who went round the various departments of the University at Santinketan and the villages where Village Reconstruction work is being conducted were very much impressed with the progress made so far. The research work conducted in several departments of the University appealed to them very much as throwing invaluable light on many unexplored avenues of Inda's culture and civilisation.

Sjt. Haridas Majumdar of Amrit Samaj who was impressed with the Rural Reconstruction Work at Shreeniketan promised a donation of Rs. 200 and 50 copies of books for the circulating library as a mark of his sincere appreciation.—United Press.

Vizianagram Letter

CHOLERA IN EPIDEMIC FORM

Doctors Organise Relief Methods

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VIZIANAGRAM, August 15.

Cholera, from which, this city is immune owing to its protected water supply, broke out in an epidemic form and is spreading at a rapid rate inspite of the precautionary measures of the local municipality out of 250 cholera attacks 135 proved fatal.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A special staff consisting of Dr. Y. V. Ramana Murty, M.B.B.S., Dr. S. Satyanarayana, M.B.B.S., and Dr. K. Harihara Swamy, M.B.B.S., has been appointed in addition to the already existing health department and so far about 25,000 persons had been inoculated. No sheds have been erected to treat the cholera patients and this negligence, the people are of opinion, is mainly responsible for the present grave and alarming situation.

In this connection the local Congressites headed by Sjt. S. Venkatanarayana of the local bar are rendering all possible and bar are rendering all possible assistance to the people.

Heavy rains have completely deprived the people of Vizagapatam District of the sugar-cane and paddy crops and the loss due to the torrential rains of last week is estimated to be Rs. 2 lakhs.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN LUCKNOW

Preparations Going Apace To Make It Success

LUCKNOW, August 18.

Preparations are going on apace to make the coming All-India Swadeshi Exhibition a unique success. How it is definitely decided that the Exhibition organised by the local Congress Committee will be held from 25th November to 15th December in the Aminuddmulah Park, Lucknow and not from 3rd to 18th October 1934 as announced previously.

It is understood that. Messrs. A. I. Kishan Tandin, Shyam Sunder Narain Tankim and Fulin Behari Bannerji have been appointed Secretaries and Sir P. C. Roy has been approached to perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.—United Press.

"NO PERSONAL GRUDGE AGAINST GOVERNOR"

Alleged Confessions Of Accused Read At Lebong Outrage Trial

DARJEELING, Aug. 17.

Five more witnesses, including those who recorded the confessions of the accused Monorajan Banerjee and Miss Majumder, were examined in the Lebong Outrage Case.

Witnesses in the course of their evidence read out the confessions recorded by them.

In his confession, as read out by the witness, Monoranjan admitted that he purchased a pistol in Calcutta and he and the accused Lantu alias Sukumar planned to make an attempt on the life of the Governor of Bengal against whom they had no personal grudge but they thought that the Governor was to be killed, being the Executive head of the Province.

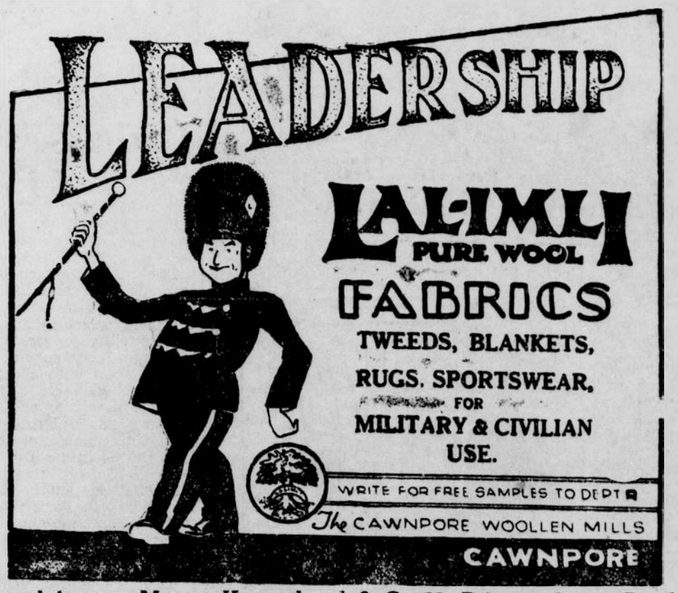
Accused Bhabani and Rabindra were selected for this purpose.

Miss Majumdar was later recruited to the party by Monoranjan in consultation with Madhusudan who was Miss Majumdar's tutor. Miss Majumdar was then taken to Calcutta and having received instruction as to how to shoot the Governor and also some money, Monoranjan, and Miss Majumdar left for Darjeeling reaching there ony May 5 while accused Bhabani and Rabindra had reached there earlier.

They first planned to kill the Governor at the Darjeeling Flower Show but this having proved unsuccessful, Monoranjan and Miss Majumdar, Bhabani and Rabin went to the Lebong Race Course the next day and the first two returned to Darjeeling before the incident, leaving the last two at the course.

Monoranjan in his confession pleaded guilty and asked for pardon.—A. P.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party will be held in Meerut tomorrow. Prominent Congress leaders from Delhi are expected to address the meeting.



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PRE-HISTORIC FIND IN MADRAS

Likely To Throw Light On Old Burial Customs

MADRAS (By Mail)

Prehistoric relics, believed to be about 500 years old, which are expected to throw considerable light on the burial customs of a prehistoric people, have just been discovered in a garden in Kilpauk, Madras, that consist of burial urns and pots, the latter of which are believed to have been filled with offerings made to the spirit of the dead, deposited in the site many thousands of years ago.

Similar precious relics of an age long before history was written was accidentally made by Mr. Prudhomme, the resident of the Bungalow, to which the garden is attached and certain portions of the garden were being dug up recently by the staff of the Government Museum, Madras, when they stumbled upon several burial urns and pots and other small receptacles deposited round the urns.

It is believed that the garden contains even more interesting remains, including a big urn, probably a sacrophagus (or stone coffin).

VALUABLE FIND

These remains have been removed to the Goverment Museum for study.

Among the objects excavated are large wide-mouthed burial urns of great antiquity, one of them being well over four feet high and two and a quarter feet across.

Smaller vessels of various forms were found outside and inside the urns, the most characteristic being fine clack tipped pottery of the finger-bowl type, with the rim and the inside black and all the rest red, found also at Adichanallur and justly compared with pottery of the pre-dynastic period of Egypt, at least 5,000 years old.

This is the only prehistoric burial site known in this part of the country—others being as at Perumbair and Adichanallur. —United Press.

MATERIAL & MORAL INTERESTS INTERMIXED

Gaekwar Warns People Not To Be Short-Sighted

LONDON, (By Mail).

An ex-tempore speech was delivered by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, at the Summer Reception of the East India Association, held in London on Tuesday, July 24.

"When I was asked to attend this meeting to-day, I had not the faintest idea that I should be asked to say some words, but being called on by my friend and host, it becomes necessary on my part that I should comply with his command."

OUR INTERESTS INTER-MIXED.

"We have to bear in mind that things at present as compared with the past, are vastly changed. We are not living in different continents or different countries, but in one united world where the interests of all have to be equal and sympathised with. What were continents before are now countries; what were countries are now counties, and thus our material and moral interests are inseparably inter-mixed, and it would be but a shortsighted policy not to recognise that fact and give weight to it in practical life and in the policies of States."

"Unless that is done, the struggle for material prosperity will ever continue, not to the prosperity of mankind. They may, for a time, give prosperity to limited communities, but for the whole of us, we require a greater vision, a greater sympathy, a greater love for humanity than merely of a small community. Without this struggles, rivalries and jealousies must ever continue. One in my position can only give expression to these views, not having any part or share in the administration of the Empire."

CHANGES FOR TRUE PROGRESS.

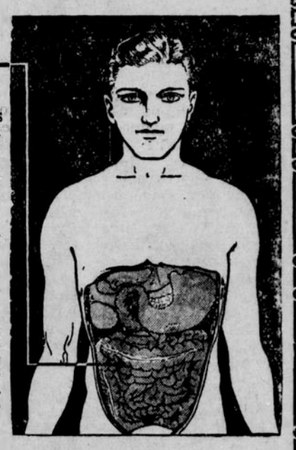
"But I hope the changes that are expected of India will be so well contrived, and the share given to the Indians will be so potent, that they will not merely sentimentally but truly be in a position to help in the true progress of the Empire and of humanity at large."

"With these few words, may I thank my many friends for giving me the opportunity of meeting them here to-day, and especially seeing my old friends Lord Lamington and Lord Linlithgow, whom I have known for many years."

After the passnig of a vote of censure against them at a meeting of the Nawjwan Bharat Sabha, in Lahore some young workers of Amritsar, formed a new Bharat Sabha with Sufi Ghulam Ahmed Turk, Sardar Arjun Singh Gargaj, and Mohan Lal Gupta as President, Vice-President and General Secretary respectively.

ILL-HEALTH

begins here



The foundation of health is the intestines. If the action of the bowels is not thorough and is irregular, auto-intoxication of the blood and constipation follow; ill-health prevails and resistance to disease is considerably reduced.

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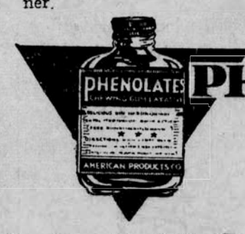

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THE SHOW IS OVER

N.I.R.A. HAS KILLED SPIRIT OF YOUNG MEN

Bankers And Industrialists Again In Control

Among is many inconclusive acts, one definite thing that the Roosevelt administration has done has been to kill the spirits of the young men in its lower ranks. You cannot assign a specific date to this massacre, as you can say that on January 31, 1934, the administration returned to the gold standard. Nevertheless, it is a perfectly tangible event; it has taken place within the last few weeks and it ought to be recorded.

Early in the Roosevelt regime, a large number of young men and a sprinkling of young women, who had been selected solely because of their college standing and not because of their political pull, came into the administration. Most of them were young instructors or assistant professors or graduate research students; a few had achieved considerable academic fame. Members of this group obtained about half the subordinate posts in the A.A.A.; they were plentifully scattered through the legal division and the Consumers' and Labour Advisory Boards of the N.R.A., through the P.W. A. and through the Emergency Relief Administration. Partly because of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan's timidity, they had great difficulty in gaining a foothold in the Tennessee Valley Authority, ostensibly the one wholly experimental department of the administration writes Jonathan Mitchell in the "New Republic."

The collecting of these young instructors and graduate students in Washington was not the result of a conscious administration policy. The using of the colleges to recruit the permanent personnel marked a great advance in our government practice, but it was something that was put over on the Democratic party and, to some extent, on Mr. Roosevelt himself. A number of older members of the faculties of Harvard, Yale and one or two other universities—men who were friends of Mr. Roosevelt and sympathizers with the New Deal—had foreseen that the complicated machinery of the New Deal could be made to work only if it was manned by expert technicians. With great whiiness and persistence, these faculty members set about planting their brightest students in subordinate, but strategic, posts. They had a tireless fellow conspirator in Justice Brandeis, whose avocation for many years has been the encouragement of promising young men. As it turned out, their task was not particularly difficult since at the beginning of the administration the divisions, boards and councils of the N.R.A. and A.A.A. were multiplying like a hutchful of Belgian hares, and the demand for competent people was terrific.

A CONTRAST.

Before the advent of these young men from the colleges, government workers tended to be a frowzy lot. Like the inmates of any institution, they looked on themseles as prisoners, sentenced for life or until they became eligible for pensions, and their only interest was in diddling the Civil Service Commission, at which they were adepts. The young men from the colleges formed a dazzling, disconcerting contrast. They regarded themselves as volunteers, and had immense enthusiasm for their new jobs. No one ever sleeps much in the soggy, river-valley heat of Washington summers, and night after night, during July and August of last year, they used to meet to discuss absorbedly their plans for rebuilding America.

The celebrated Dr. Wirt did not manage to get himself invited to a very typical example of these nightly gatherings. But at none of them would he have found a communist conspiracy in the making, nor even any clear recognition that ours is a class society, in which fundamental class antagonisms exist as surely as they existed in Tsarist Russia. The nearest to a revolutionary at these meetings was a sub-assistant of the A.A.A., who used to announce belligerently in the early morning hours that he was a Bolshevik, much as a child runs its velocipede into your legs and says it is Dillinger. This particular young man has since gone eagerly to a position in private business at a five-figure salary.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE.

At bottom, the principal change that the young men wished to bring about in America was a rearrangement of things so that scientifically trained, ambitious but propertyless men—men like themselves, in short—would be able to exercise control. Their rebellion was against the business rulers who had bankrupted the nation, rather than against the social and economic order itself. They had ferocious contempt for industrialists and bankers, who, they strongly believed had themselves too chuckle-headed or pusillanimous to perform their self-assumed functions. They were superbly confident that they themselves, given an opportunity, could make the existing system work, and work well. They had a vivid sense of this country's riches and the almost miraculous perfection of its industrial arts, and believed that if only they were permitted through the federal government to provide for the conservation of natural resources, to direct the flow of capital investment and to maintain mass distribution through increased purchasing power, they could make business recover, the stock market go up, the farmer become mortgage-free and the wage earner rich in undreamed-of comforts and luxuries

THEIR SOLE INTEREST.

There can be no question about the technical competence of these young men of the New Deal. To an astonishing degree, they were scientific-minded, direct, bunkies, efficient. Together they constituted perhaps the ablest body of subordinates that any government has ever had. Nor can there be any doubt about the purity of their personal motives. Except for their small university salaries, few of them had any material stake in the existing order. Their sole interest lay in making our economic machine work—in getting factories to operate again and in getting goods distributed and enjoyed and consumed. You need only read Mr. Ernest K. Lindley's "The Roosevelt Revolution," a book written last summer in Washington in the midst of the young men's discussions, to realize with what single-heartedness they prepared to devote themselves to this task. And at least in the first months of the Roosevelt administration, the young men seemingly had immense power. There was no proposal of theirs, no matter how racial, that was not received with delighted approbation by the higher-ups. Congress was bewildered, enthusiastic and ready to pass under special rule and without debate any legislation submitted to it. And outside the government, the reactionary rulers of America—watching with fascinated horror the Pecora investigation and the trial of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank—appeared to have no stomach for fighting anything proposed at Washington.

WHY THEY FAILED.

Despite all ths, it is clear that the young men have failed to carry through their objectives. With the advantage of hindsight, we can see that the essential reason for their failure was that, with all their technical competence, they did not know how to base themselves on any mass political movement, or to collect the support of the workers and farmers of the country. It is possible, of course, that if they had boldly gone out speech-making on their own initiative among workers' and farmers' groups, or had encouraged workers' and farmers' representatives to come to them in Washington, they would have been swiftly reprimanded by their superiors and possibly even fired from their posts.

I can, however, name at least two or three young men who in the beginning attempted to do exactly these things, and received from their superiors a respect not unmixed with fear. But as a class, the young men formed no relationships with outside movements, and when finally they realized that they and their projects were being cold-shouldered, they had no mass support on which they could call.

SENSE OF ISOLATION.

One of the most noticeable things about the gatherings of the young men last summer was their sense of isolation. You found a great clannishness among them, like a Greek-letter college fraternity. They were nervously eager to find converts without, for the most part, having any clear notion where to look for them. On one famous occasion, there was present a high official of the A.A.A. who was also an executive of a big corporation, one of the biggest of its kind in America. He was correctly taken for the enemy, and the young men surrounded him to make little cracks at the existing system. Finally someone asked the great man for his opinion. Puffing affably at his cigar, he agreed that the day might well come when individualism would have to go to the ashcan, and the country make the things its people needed, and then see that they got them. What!" a blonde little code-reviewer burst out, "you mean to say you're one of us?" and everyone gravely shook the kreat man's hand. Shortly afterwards (the moment the A.A.A. lost jurisdiction over the food codes) the great man went back to his corporation, leaving the young men with the feeling they had been swindled.

The attitude of the young men toward Mr. Roosevelt was curious. They were deeply devoted to him, but they did not trust him. The majority of them felt toward him as children feel toward a lovable but wayward father who needs constant watching to prevent him from falling into evil companionship. Whatever he did that was reactionary they put down to the sinister influences about him. For a time, these influences were personified in Messrs. Lewis Douglas and James Warburg. After it became obvious that Messrs. Douglas and Warburg could not be held responsible for many of the things Mr. Roosevelt did, the sinister influences were ascribed to "them." During the row over the steel code, "they" tended to be the United States Steel Corporation; during the fight over Mr. George N. Peek in the A.A.A., "they" were the Chicago packers. However, never once did the young men's affectionate regard for Mr. Roosevelt waver; never once did they dream of holding him blameable for his own acts.

PLANS OF INSURRECTION.

The feeling of vague unhappiness that the young men had about Mr. Roosevelt led to plans for insurrection. As summer wore on, and it became less and less likely that the promises of the New Deal would be kept, some of the young men swore to one another that if Mr. Roosevelt moved any farther to the Right they would resign in a body. They used to sit around at night making lists of those they thought they could get to join them, up to the Assistant Secretaries of some of the Departments. I suppose they hoped Mr. Roosevelt would refuse their resignations, and promise not to listen to the sinister influences any longer. During last August and September, there must have been a dozen of these solemn meetings, with clasped hands and all, like a Macedonian blood brotherhood.

The power of the young men is to-day definitely ended. The bankers and industrialists who, at the time of Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration, were helpless prisoners of war and knew it, are back in control of the country's industrial system, apparently with Mr. Roosevelt's blessing. With a few notable exceptions, like the short-lived C.W.A., the generous and technically clever plans of the young men to force the economic machine to function for everyone's benefit have not been carried through and never will be. A handful of the young men who did not, perhaps, hold such exaggerated hopes of the potentialities of the New Deal as the others, are fairly philosophical about what has happened. They stick to their own jobs, fighting day in and day out and occasionally winning surprising victories. There are also a few young men who seem delighted just to be administration officials. They ride in government cars, take salutes from uniformed doormen, give interviews in confidence whitewashing the New Deal, and have become as smug and unpleasant bureaucrats as you will find anywhere.

What has happened to the rest of the young men? One group of them are those who know they are defated and sidetracked, but have succeeded in comforting themselves with a belief in approaching catastrophe—a sort of New Deal Seventh Day Adventism. This group has many adherents in the A.A.A. and Mr. Hopkins' F.E.R.A. They say: "We are on the side of great, natural forces. Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to bolster up the present system by preserving old, cancerous debts, and by giving official support to monopoly capitalism, will not work. We are headed for a great smash, a worse one than that of March, 1933. When the smash comes, Mr. Roosevelt will know we have been right, and will turn again to us for advice." So they wait, peering ahead for the coming collapse, when the goats are going to be damned and the sheep herded on the right hand of the Heavenly Throne.

There is a final group of young men who do not take pride in their jobs, have not been titillated by bureaucratic authority and have not retreated head-long into a belief in a Judgment Day. These young men mutter that everything is all right, that Mr. Roosevelt is all right and that his last message to Congress was a charter for a new America; but you know they do not believe it. You know they are just managing to hang on, and are sick to the depths of their hearts.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered in to.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON	
Illustrations	Clues
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

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Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5-1/2 times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.

New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.

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LONDON BULLION MAKRET

Active Business In Gold

We have received the following weekly market review from Messrs Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London August 1:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,580,150 on the 25th ultimo, as compared with £191,579,997 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank of England announced the purchase of £41,014 in bar gold.

Business in the open market has been fairly active and during the week the amount disposed of was about £2,000,000. Prices ruled about dollar parity, and it will be noticed that there has been very little variation.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
July 26th	138s	12s 3.75d
July 27th	138s 0.1/2d.	12s 3.70d
July 28th	138s 0.1/2d.	12s 3.70d
July 30th	138s 0.1/2d.	12s 3.70d
July 31st	138s 0.1/2d.	12s 3.70d
Aug. 1st	138s 1d.	12s 3.66d
Average.	138s 0.50d.	12s 3.70d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

Germany.....	£ 797,552
France.....	£ 79,517
Switzerland.....	£ 11,364
Portugal.....	£ 289,812
U.S.A.....	£ 6,430
Peru.....	£ 21,135
Uruguay.....	£ 281 955
British South Africa	£ 1,009,465
British West Africa	£ 126,275
Australia.....	£ 38,306
New Zealand....	£ 20,477
Other countries....	£ 30.011
Total.....	£ 2,712,307

EXPORTS

France.....	£23,001
Switzerland.....	£ 1,098
France.....	£ 23,001
U.S.A.....	£ 615 196
Total.....	£ 639,295

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £993,000. The s.s. "Rajputana" carries £872,000 of which £569,000 is consigned to London and £303,000 to New York and the s.s. "President Monro" carries £121,000 consigned to New York.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June 1934 amounted to 58,333 fine ounces as compared with 58,485 fine ounces for May 1934 and 54,442 fine ounces for June 1933.

SILVER

After declining to 20.1/16d. for cash and 20.3/16d. for two months delivery on the 27th ultimo, prices made some recovery and the market has since shown a firmer tendency. During the week business has been fairly general; there has been further re-selling by speculators and sales have been made on Continental account, whilst China has both bought and sold. Support from the Indian Bazaars has continued and America has shown more interest, purchases on New York account having been made in the latter part of the week during which the undertone of the market appeared rather firmer.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 56.810
U.S.A.....	£ 75,375
Japan.....	£ 22,392
Canada.....	£ 18 264
New Zealand....	£14.000*
Belgium.....	£ 2,900
Other countries....	£ 4 399
Total.....	£ 194,140

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS

Sweden.....	£ 3,000
Denmark.....	£ 1,229
French Possessions in India.....	£ 8,358
Other countries....	£ 4 060
Total.....	£16,638

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON

	Bar silver per oz. std. Cash delivery	Two months delivery.
July 26th	20.1/4d	20.3/8d
July 27th	20.1/16d	20.3/16d
July 28th	20.1/8d	20.1/4d
July 30th	20.3/16d	20.5/16d
July 31st	20.5/16d	20.3/8d
Aug. 1st	20.7/16d	20.1/2d
Average	20.229d	20.333d

IN NEW YORK

	(per ounce .999 fine)
July 25th	46.3/8 cents.
July 26th	46.3/16 cents.
July 27th	46 cents.
July 28th	Closed. cents.
July 30th	46 cents.
July 31st	46.3/8 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 26th ultimo to the 1st instant was dollars 5.04.1/8 and the lowest dollars 5.03.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 28th ultimo consisted of about 108,350,000 ounces in sycee, 369,000,000 dollars and 30,300,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 109,400,000 ounces in sycee, 371,000,000 dollars and 30,400,000 ounces in bar silver on the 21st ultimo.

Statistics for the month of July last are appended:—

Bar Silver per ounce standard.

	Cash delivery
Highest price	21d.
Lowest price	20.1/16d.
Average	20.5120d.

Bar gold

	Two months per ounce delivery.	fine.
Highest price	21.1/8d	138s 0.1/2d
Lowest price	20.3/16d	137s 5d
Average	20.6298d	137s 10.75d

U. S. MANUFACTURERS

Establish 200 Factories In Canada

The overcome tariff barriers and obtain advantages in the Canadian and British markets, manufacturers in the United States have established more than 100 branch factories in Toronto since the depression began, according to a statement by the Toronto Industrial commission. These branches, the commission says, now are turning out more than eighty different kinds of products, have invested millions of dollars in plant and equipment and are employing hundreds of Canadian workers.

"The figures are, of course, for Toronto alone," the commission continues. "But while Toronto ranks as Canada's most important manufacturing city and, in consequence, has been the chief centre of this activity on the part of American industrialists, there has been considerable development along the same line in other sections of the country. It is conservatively estimated that during the last four years approximately 200 American branch factories have been established in the Dominion, the majority of them in Toronto and other Southern Ontario points, so as to be in closest proximity to the major markets of the country and at the same time most readily accessible from supervising home offices.

"The reasons underlying this influx of American manufacturers during the recent period of unparalleled depression in business generally are several.

"One has been the necessity on the part of some manufacturers to establish plans within Canada in order to surmount the domestic tariff on numerous items if they would retain and continue to develop their sizable Canadian markets.

"Another has been the advantage to be gained by manufacturing in Canada for export, particularly to the markets of other countries of the British Empire under intra-empire tariff agreements and preferential tariff schedules.

"Still another has been the influence of American newspapers and magazines, which have large circulations in Canada, in creating an ever-increasing demand in the Dominion for such advertised products as have become household words in the United States, coupled, at the same time, with an increasing demand on the part of Canadian consumers for "Made-in-Canada" merchandise."—"N Y. Times".

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 23.1 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relates to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1934.

(Estimates Up To 1st August 1934)

Information incomplete. Sowing commenced about end June and continued till end July being late owing to insufficient June rains. Area so far reported 757 thousand acres in British Districts and thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,902 thousand areas; 14.0 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 41.8 per cent. over decennial average at same date. Decrease in area mainly in Deccan and Indian States due partly to low prices and partly deficiency sowing rains in former area while due to receipt of incomplete information from Western India states Agency in the latter. Crop suffered in places in Deccan due deficiency of early rains but doing fairly well elsewhere in the Presidency.

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The refreshment of "4711" Eau de Cologne with the fragrance of "4711" Tosca
"4711" Tosca Vanishing Cream
An ideal beauty cream and powder base
"4711" Tosca Compact and Loose Powder
For every complexion
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WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION

Figures For May

The world's production of gold in May amounted to 2,248,000 ounces, the highest figure reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics since it began issuing monthly reports in the Summer of 1932. This compares with 2,148,000 ounces in April and 1,965,000 ounces in May, 1933.

The production of gold in the United States totalled 242,000 ounces in May, an increase of 25,000 ounces over April and the greatest amount since last December. Canadian output rose 30,000 ounces to 255,000 in May, the highest since last August. The output of South Africa totalled 898,000 ounces, against 862,000 in April and 944,000 in May, last year.

The Bureau estimates that production of gold in Russia for the second quarter of this year was around 300,000 ounces monthly, although its only official figures are that production there in the first quarter was 67.3 per cent. above the output for the corresponding period of 1933, with a substantial increase in each district. This would indicate an output of about 835,000 ounces in the first quarter of 1934.

"Great quantities of gold that Germany has been getting from Russia, however, harmonize with largely increased production," the Bureau says, "German receipts of gold from Russia in the first five months of this year were 1,692,164 ounces, compared with 1,886,353 for 1933, 2,232,657 ounces in 1932 and 2,860,000 ounces in 1931."

These figures indicate that Russia is now the second largest producer of gold in the world. For several years, the United States and Canada have alternately held that position. South Africa, however, continues to maintain its commanding lead, its production being larger than that of the United States, Canada and Russia combined.

The world's gold output for the first five months of this year was 10,694,000 ounces, compared with 9,766,000 in the corresponding period last year. The outputs of Canada and South Africa compare unfavourably with the similar period last year, but production in both the United States and Russia is greater than it was then.—N.Y. "Times"

SUGARCANE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Sugarcane in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown from January 1934 onwards.

(Estimates Up To 1st August 1934)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 69 thousand acres in British Districts and 26 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 95 thousand acres; 16.2 and 14.4 per cent., over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date respectively. Increase in area due partly receipt of information from Gujrat States not reported last year and partly extension of sugarcane cultivation on Deccan Canals by Sugar factories. Crop on Deccan Canals suffered in places from tip-burn during hot weather, but now improving and doing well. Khandesh crop damaged by stemborer in places while crop West Karnatak suffered in parts for want of early rains but revived certain extent due recent rains. Sind crop suffered from heat from middle May to end June in places Sukkur but improving and free from disease.

WIFE COMPLAINS OF HUSBAND'S SILENCE

Has Not Spoken To Her For 4 Years

A young wife who asked the Willesden magistrate in mail week for a mainteance summons against her husband explained.

"For four years my husband has come in and out of the house and never spoken to me. Nor does he ever speak to the children. Because of that I have had a nervous breakdown and am under medical treatment."

The magistrate adjourned the application for the wife to get a medical certificate to show that her illness was due to her husband's prolonged silence.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Coals And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Aug 18

Jute shares ruled slightly easier due to profit taking, but on the whole moderate business resulted. Coal shares were steady with fair turnover. Tea shares were steady. Government securities were firm. In miscellaneous sections sugar and rubbers continued their usual demand at steadily advancing rates, while others were more or less unchanged. Following were lte closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 90/3 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 106/2; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/1.

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 12/8; Shahdara Delhi Sharanpur Light Railway 133

Cotton: Dunbar ordy 120 small lot.

Coals: Bengal 244; Bengal Bhardee 1/2; Burrakar 14/4; Equitable 23/12 small lot; Hurriladih 10/4; New Tetturya 2/3.

Jutes: Adamji ordy 11/6; Alexandra pref 121/8; Anglo India 381 small lot; Bally 178; Barnagore 156; Birla ordy 10/6; Clive 31/5; Fort William 286/8; Gourepore ordy 504 small lot; Howrah 53/13; Kamarhatty 537 ex div; Kanknarrah 460/8 ex div; Presidency 5/9 small lot.

Rubber: Ayer Hitam 2 point 35 cts; Broga 1 point 47-1/2 cts; Heram Kuantan 3 point 32-1/2 cts; Nyalas 1 point 38 cts; Semanggol 1 point 60 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 77-1/2 cts.

Sugar: Balrampur 15/8 small lot; Carew and Company 20/8; Cawnpore ordy 32/12; Cawnpore pref 154; Champaran 22/6; Ryam 34/4; Samastipore 9/10.

Teas: Bishnauth 33/4; Tezpore ordy 12/2

Miscellaneous: Patna Electric 14/4; Burn and Co 110 ex div; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 112; Titaghur Paper defd 7/12; Midnapore Zemindary 65/8 —A. P.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Steady Increase In Exports And Imports

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of Karachi for July 1934 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1.13 crores, an increase of Rs. 32 lakhs, and that of exports to Rs. 1.09 crores, an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs as compared with the figures for July 1933. The progressive totals for the four months ending July 1934 show an increase of Rs. 66 lakhs, or 17 per cent. under imports and of Rs. 2.18 crores or 52 per cent. under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for July 1933 and 1934 are given below :—

IMPORTS.

	In July 1934. Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with July 1933. Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.
Cotton manufacture ..	—	26,80,049	—	+ 13,82,579
Machinery and mill work ..	—	14,39,665	—	+ 5,68,272
Metals and Ores	—	10,93,345	—	+ 4,71,535
Sugar	4,836	4,13,074	+ 2,135	+ 1,39,229
Vehicles	—	4,07,078	—	+ 86,632
Cotton, twist and yarn ..	—	11,297	—	+ 4,458
Woollen Goods	—	6,66,745	—	— 1,14,841
Liquors	—	2,56,226	—	— 64,636
Oils	—	1,89,794	—	— 47,427

The increase under cotton manufacture occurred under all the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods, viz., grey, white and coloured Imports of grey goods amounted to nearly 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 1—86 lakhs as against 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 1.56 lakhs, while those of white goods totalled 9½ million yards valued at Rs. 16 lakhs as against 5 million yards valued at Rs. 7 lakhs in July 1933. Imports of coloured goods advanced from 1½ million yards valued at Rs. 2 lakhs to 3¾ million yards valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. The total imports of cotton piece-goods during the four months ending July 1934 amounted to 71¾ million yards valued at Rs. 1—26 crores, showing an increase of 7 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in valued as compared with the corresponding period last year. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piece-goods during the four months ending July 1934 was 58¾ million yards valued at Rs. 1.04 crores, an increase of 12 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value, while that of Japan was 11¾ million yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs, a decrease of 20 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value as compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1933-34. The increase in imports of machinery was most noticeable in receipts of cotton machinery from the United Kingdom. Imports of metals increased as the result of larger arrivals of copper sheets from Germany, iron or steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought from Czechoslovakia, steel bars from Luxemburg, tin plates from the United Kingdom and unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements. The improvement under sugar occurred mainly in receipts of best sugar from the United Kingdom. Arrivals from Java amounted to 2,415 tons as against 2,382 tons in July 1933. The total quantity of sugar imported during the four months ending July 1934 was 20,193 tons as against 21,305 tons in the corresponding period last year. Imports of woollen goods, on the other hand, showed a decrease, which was solely the result of reduced arrivals of piecegoods from France. Imports of woollen piece goods from Japan however, showed an improvement.

EXPORTS.

	In July 1934. Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.	Increase or decrease as compared with July 1933. Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.
Cotton, raw	15,863	75,45,529	+ 5,743	+ 23,51,916
Rapeseed	6,819	7,66,995	+ 1,567	+ 1,66,190
Wool, raw (Indian & Foreign	795	6,17,654	— 702	— 5,06,138
Skins, raw	215	1,78,047	— 250	— 2,62,744
Hides, raw	148	77,987	— 45	— 69,770
Wheat flour	332	35,130	— 369	— 40,346
Wheat	32	2,696	— 8	— 1,351
Barley	4	246	— 9	— 747

The increase under cotton occurred chiefly in shipments to the United Kingdom and Japan. China, Spain, the Netherlands and the United States of America also took more, but France, Italy, Belgium and Germany took less. The total quantity of cotton exports during the four months ending July 1934 was 108,719 tons (608,826 bales) as against 57,311 tons (32,943 bales) in the corresponding period of 1933-34. The improvement under rapeseed was due to increased purchases by the United Kingdom. The decrease in exports of raw wool occurred in shidments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America, while that in exports of raw skins was most noticeable in shipments of goat skins to U. S. A.—"A. P."

CONTROL BOARD FOR GERMAN COTTON

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

A decree issued by the Ministry of Economics places the uses of and dealing in cotton yarn under the supervision of the Control Board similar to that exercised over other raw materials.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE

Runciman Optimistic About Negotiations

LONDON, Aug. 18

"It is important that care should be taken in the West that unwise political exploitation or reckless rhetoric should do anything to interfere with Indo-British trade negotiations," said Mr. Walter Runciman in a speech at Lanark.

Mr. Runciman hoped that negotiations might lead to a considerable increase in the volume of British trade with India.—Reuter.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 18.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c. i.f. ton, Aug/Sept seller £11-0-0

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Aug/Sept seller £12-10-0

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, Aug/Sept sellers £12-17-0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont't) c.i.f. ton, Aug/Sept sellers £10-11-3

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Aug/Sept sellers £10-0-0

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, no offers.

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 9.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sessamum crop sown from June 1934 onwards.

(Estimates Up To 1st August 1934)

Information incomplete. Due late commencement monsoon sowing started late, i.e., about end June and now completed everywhere. Area so far reported 143 thousand acres in British Districts and 54 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 197 thousand acres; 19.1 and 4.1 per cent., over corresponding area last year and decennial average same date respectively. Increase in area mainly due receipt of information from Gujarat States not reported last year. Deccan and Karnatak area decreased due deficiency sowing rains. Condition of crop both Presidency and Sind reported fairly well except in parts Gujarat where damaged by hairy-caterpillars and in Nasik District where crop struggling for life for want of moisture.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 14.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£3 5 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 11 3
Turner and Newal	2 6 0
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 6
Attock Oil	0 10 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 14 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 0 0
Oorogum Gold Mining Preferred	0 17 6
Beira Railways	0 10 0
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Ca'endar's Cable and Constn Co.	3 4 0
General Electric Ord	2 5 3
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 0 0
L. and N. E. Rly. 4p.c. 2nd Pref.	31 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America	$4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1 15 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 11.06 p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbess and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Bombay, August 17.

Name of Company	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	£80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	£0 9 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£103 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	£0 13 3
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	£14 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Corpn Ord	£2 17 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1 6 9
Foreign Rly. Inv Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk	£32 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Dfd. Stk	£65 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	£1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£6 10 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	£52 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg., Corpn	£136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£2 0 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£103 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	£1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb	£92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£112 0 0

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKETS

Cawnpore, Aug. 15.

Ryam No. 1 Rs. 9-2; No. 2 Rs. 8-9.

Chanpatiya No. 1 Rs. 8-9-6.

Narkatiya No. 1 Rs. 8-8-6.

Marhowrah No. 1 Rs. 9; Crushed Rs. 9-3.

Pachrukhi No. 1 Rs. 8-12; Crushed Rs. 9-3.

Pertabpur No. 1 Rs. 8-12.

New Savan No. 1 Rs. 8-11, No. 2 Rs. 8-7.

Sariyan No. 1 Rs. 9-2.

Ghughly No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-5; Crushed Rs. 8-8

Ramkhetan No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-8.

Luxmigunj No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No. 2 Rs 8-6.

Padrauna No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No. 2 Rs. 8-4.

Diamond No. Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-6.

Bhatni No. 1 Rs. 8-12; No. 2 Rs. 8-6.

Savan (India) No. 1 Rs. 8 10, No. 2 Rs. 8-4.

Khadda No. 1 Rs. 8-8

Harinagar No. 1 Rs. 8-9

Motipore No. 1 Rs. 8-14

Khatkuiyan No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No. 2 Rs. 8-5

Captaingunj No. 1 Rs. 8-11; No 2 Rs. 8-8

Hathua No. 1 Rs. 8-10

Tomkohi AA No. 1 Rs. 8-8

Tomkohi AAA No. 1 Rs. 8-9; No. 2 Rs. 8-5

Tomkohi AAAA No. 1 Rs. 8-10

Harkwa No. 1 Rs. 8-12.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 18.

Arabia, Dolle, Java.
Marion, Pederson, Abadan.
Mayebashi Maru, Taneka, Kobe.
Vasna, Rome, Busrah
Barpeta, Brady, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.

Jehangir, Clifton, Jeddah.
Gazana, Hole, Rangoon.
Hakushima Maru, Mihikenva, Kobe.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Kobe.
Engleston, Connor, Karachi.

LOADING.

August 18.

Steamer Mayebashi Maru for Kobe.

Steamer City of Kobe for New York.

Steamer City of Baroda for Liverpool.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Arabia:—The M Itallana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Marit:—The B S O S and D. Coy's steamer Marit, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Mayebashi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Mayebashi Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jehangir:—The T M Coy's steamer Jehangir, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 17 passengers.

S.S. Gazana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Gazana, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hakushin Maru:—The O S K steamer Hakushin Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Engleston:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Engleston sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 18.

S.S. Castalia, agents G Trading Co., Ltd., from Liverpool:—249 cases cycle rims and motor car covers; 40 cases cisterns; 509 cases electric ware; 85 cases wheels and axles; 100 cases buffers; 40 cases looms; 110 cases wire nails; 58 bundles plates: 50 bundles pipes; 50 bundles steel; 125 bundles galvd. sheets; 145 bundles machinery; 100 bundles roofing felt; 27 cases tallow; 15 cases woollens; 2933 plates spelts; 115 cases cartons; 53 cases glass ware; 82 cases biscuits; 75 cases tyres; 75 cases whisky; 24 bales wool tops; 26 drums colour; 171 drums dyes; 1594 bags and 36 drums chemicals; 499 bundles cement sheets; 295 bales silk yarn; 32 cases bolts and nuts; 200 bags china clay; 250 cases cottons; 90 cases wool tissues; 26 cases cotton yarn.

From Glasgow:—117 bundles tubes; 304 bundles steel bars; 66 bundles sheets; 66 bundles plates; 66 bundles squares; 554 bundles angles; 146 bundles pipes; 25 bundles beer; 80 tins asphalt; 1411 stone ware jars; 427 cases ale; 215 cases whisky; 200 cases cotton sewing thread; 55 cases cottons.

From Marseilles:—140 bags roots.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 18.

S.S. Mundra for London:—28 bales cotton rags B. Bros Jain and Co; 5 bales hosiery cuttings N A Geria and Sons; 3 bales animal skins K Lalbhai.

For Hull:—727 bags castor seed A H Diab; 1495 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton fly M Bhuta and Co; 42 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—8 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co.

S.S. City of Baroda for Barcelona:—2800 bags castor seed Strauss and Co.

S.S. Himalaya for Venice:—2732 bags groundnut kernels F Gokalchand.

S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—6518 bags linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co.

For Marseilles:—2100 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd

S.S. Hakushin Maru for Kobe: raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Bangalore for Kobe:—54 bundles cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Kidderpore for Kobe:—547 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

From Moji:—200 bales cotton

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 18.

October	13.06
December	13.21
January	13.26
March	13.40
May	13.47
Middling Spot	13.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 18.

July	—
December	13.21
January	13.26
Middling Spot	13.06

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 18.

NEW YORK MARKET CLOSED.

NEW YORK NOON CALL CLOSED

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 18.

Day's receipts at all U. S. ports 8,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain, nil.

Day's exports to the Continent, 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations. price.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

July, 1934		—
August, 1934,		6.91
September, 1934,		6.90
October, 1934,		6.88
November, 1934		6.86
December, 1934		6.88
January, 1935		6.88
February, 1935	6.86	6.88
March, 1935		6.88
April, 1935		6.88
May, 1935		6.88
June, 1935		6.87
July, 1935		6.87
Middling Spot		7.11

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Sakellaridis, October, 1934	8.36
November, 1934	8.39
December, 1934	8.41
January, 1935,	8.47
March, 1935,	8.53
May, 1935	8.60
July, 1935	8.67
F. G. F. Spot	8.58

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Broach,—
Fully Good, (Good Staple) 5.27
Fine, (Good Staple) Unchanged.
Superfine, (Good Staple) Unchanged.

C. P. Oomra,—
Good, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged
Fine, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged
Choice, (No. 1 Staple) Unchanged.

Bengal,—
Good, Unchanged.
Fine, Unchanged.
Superfine, Unchanged.

Scinde,—
Good, Unchanged.
Fine, Unchanged.
Superfine, Unchanged.

LONDON, SILVER.

London, Aug. 18.

Market—Steady.

Spot	21-5/8
Forward	21-5/8
Gold bars	6-18-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 18.

Lindon Discount Rates unchanged.

Interest day to day loan unchanged.

7 days Market Loan, unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 18.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.81
Amsterdam	7.42½
Brussels	21.41½
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.42
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.15

T.T. London on New York closing cross rate, 5.09 7/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Aug. 18.

Smoked sheet, standard ribbed, per lb., sellers 7½

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept sellers 20 4½

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Jane/April sellers 20 7½

CONFIDENCE IN COTTON PRICES SHAKEN

Technical Position Sounder On Recent Liquidation

INDIAN COTTON CROP POSITION WARRANTS CAREFUL ATTENTION

Bombay, Aug. 16.

There was a sinister significance in the action of New York cotton on Friday last when, in spite of bullish weather news, a revulsion of feeling regarding recent silver legislation caused a decline of a dollar a bale. It did not look good state Messrs. Langley & Co.

The following day wheat in Chicago dropped the maximum five cents while in Winnipeg the decline was seven cents and cotton lost another dollar a bale.

Confidence was and is shaken.

The vulnerability of the position lay undoubtedly in the fact that American domestic purchasing power was obviously declining, which affected all markets and, fo far as cotton was particularly concerned, that additional and alarming factor, the decline in American cotton consumption. Whereas, for instance, American cotton forwarded to world's mills was on May 4th 704,000 bales ahead of the previous season, that excess had by July 28th been turned into a deficit of 862,000 bales. And from 1st August to last week-end there had been a further falling off of 140,000 bales, so that while the indicated crop is smaller than anticipated by a million bales, forwardings during three months have declined relative to last year by no less than 1,706,000 bales.

AMERICAN ECONOMICS.

It looks, for the moment, as if American economics are in what might be described in the vernacular as a "jam". A successful effort was made to raise internal prices. But internal purchasing power declined. That is an impossible position. Purchasing power is the only foundation upon which higher price levels can be consolidated.

Then along which lines will the Administration, with its quite remarkable mental agility, work?

According to a report published last week by "The Washington Times," there is a probability of the President by decree lowering still further the gold content of the dollar. He has in this direction roughly ten per cent. in hand from powers previously granted to him. But that line, according to the belief of our home correspondents is against his personal inclination. And, secondly, it seems to us to be action entirely in the wrong direction. If prices have already outdistanced purchasing power what is the use of trying to force prices still higher? Much more sensible it would be to direct a policy towards bolstering up the country's capacity to buy. And that task we anticipate will be undertaken.

Were the intention further to devalue the dollar imminent it is most unlikely that Tuesday's shipment of one million dollars gold to Paris would have been permitted.

Much more likely are we to hear in the near future of further purchases of cotton for distribution among those who, having no money, cannot spend, unemployment relief and a general speeding up of Government spending as well as lending.

COMPENSATION TO FARMERS.

Among farmers compensation is already being paid by the Government for land deliberately taken out of cotton. Where wheat and cotton have further been lost owing to the drought we suspect some form of relief will, in due course, also be given.

Cotton, meanwhile, is suffering badly from shaken confidence. Yet the estimated crop is only 9,195,000 bales. And the weather during August has been unfavourable. The technical position of the market also is sounder for the recent liquidation.

We look for some recovery before the next bureau and in easier markets during the coming week advise purchases.

Long liquidation dominated trading in the Bombay market until, with Broach April-May around 230, there was considerable buying on Japanese accounts. In our report of the 28th June we connected the absence of a broader demand from Japan at that time with heavy Japanese buying of contracts in New York, and anticipated selling of the American contracts on an advance and replacement of Indians on a wider parity. That, we think, is largely what has taken place this week, but the switch has not yet been made to anything like a full extent.

Export inquiry is poor, buyers naturally being somewhat shaken by the American decline.

INDIAN COTTON.

Indian crop accounts up to the end of July were excellent but since that date there has been to much rain particularly in the Berars and sections of Khandeish. At Amraoti rain was reported each day from 1st August to 14th August, the total being 12.63 inches. At Akola only two days during the same period were without rain and 11.62 inches were recorded. From both stations, reports not only of excess rain but of crop deterioration varying from 15 to 25 per cent. are being received. An immediate cessation of rain followed by a period of open sunny weather would quickly change the outlook, but we would particularly stress the necessity for sunshine. Similar conditions are equally necessary in Khandeish.

Broach reports are more satisfactory but there again an open break would be welcome. Cotton is essentially a sun plant. Too much rain and an absence of sun inevitably mean grassy fields and a sappy plant running to wood instead of fruiting.

Unfortunately, the weather map is not too promising. There is as yet no cause for alarm. But the position warrants careful attention.

With a heavy call option position for settlement on August 21st, the local market will run into selling on an advance but we consider the position sound and advocate conservative purchases.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, August 17.

	Season To-date.	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1932/33	Week 1933.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	182	66	349	149 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	123	44	247	93 bales
Exports from U.S. Ports..	144	54	352	156 bales
Of which to Japan	32	10	87	37 bales
Of which to China	13	11	13	8 bales
Of which to Great Britain	30	12	41	24 bales
Of which to Germany	24	4	66	27 bales
Stock at New York	—	59	—	137 bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,384	—	2,892 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	—	1,106	—	1,130 bales
World's visible supply	—	7,253	—	7,998 bales
Of which American Cotton	—	5,131	—	6,271 bales
Forwarded to the Worlds Mills (excluding linters)	376	50	622	256 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	125	51	214	103 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON. MARKET.

London, Aug. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta.—

Aug/Oct per lb. unchanged.

C & Bombay,—

Aug/Oct per lb, unchanged.

C & F Karachi,—

Aug/Oct per lb, unchanged.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug sellers 25/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 25/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug sellers 29.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Aug. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot, 0-7/8.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Our Japan Letter

Plot To Murder Cabinet Members

Reactionary Group's H. Q. Raided & Four Members Arrested

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, July 27.

Policemen wearing bullet-proof vests and armed with automatic pistols raided the headquarters of the East Asia Supremacy Society and arrested four men said to have been actively engaged in a plot to assassinate members of the Okada Cabinet.

FURTHER RAIDS EXPECTED.

Further raids are expected in the police drive to arrest all the 18 known members of the reactionary group, which is said to have planned a campaign of bloodshed along the lines of the conspiracy of the May 15 plotters and that of the "God-Sent Troops," who were arrested last summer.

LEADER OF NEW PLOT.

The leader of the new plot, is presumed to be Masao Okubo. He was arrested in the raid, together with 3 other members of the Shintojuku (Revolutionary Society). Police confiscated literature of radical nature denouncing the New Cabinet. Several Pistols and Swords were recovered from the spot.

TO CHANGE GOVERNMENT.

"The Jiji," the only newspaper which carried an account of the arrests, said the organization was formed by Okubo last January at Sendai. Its first plan was to establish contact with patriotic bodies in Tokyo, in the northern section of the main island and in Hokkaido, training young men to work for a "Showa Restoration" which was designed to create as revolutionary a change in present modes of government as the Meiji Restoration wrought in the systems of 30 years ago. The Shintojuku is said to have declared in its literature the intention of removing all those who do not govern the nation according to the ancient "spirit of Japan," even if violence became necessary.

Police knew of the organization of the society, and although the members were not aware of it, every move they made was watched. When the time was judged right, 10 policemen descended on the headquarters. They were armed for a battle, but the four suspects submitted tamely.

OLD SWARAJ PARTY.

The tactics of the Old Swaraj Party (led by Pandit Motilal Nehru) are being followed in Japan by the popular party in the Parliament. Marking a widening of the breach between the Seiyukai, dominant political party, and the Okada Government, the party last night announced that nine Seiyukai members who yesterday joined the new administration as Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Counsellors had been expelled from the party. When the Okada Cabinet was formed, the Seiyukai expelled three members who accepted port-folios, the party contending that the positions were not sufficiently important to constitute proper recognition of party government

The list of 24 parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Counsellors, nine from the Seiyukai, nine from the Minseito and six from the House of Peers, was completed yesterday. The selection represents an increase of one official for the Minseito and a decrease of one for the Seiyukai in comparison with the alignment under the Saito Government, and the change is believed to have influenced the Seiyukai leaders in their expulsion action. The Minseito, hoping for greater influence through the conflict of the Seiyukai and the Okada Government, had sought 10 of the minor posts.

The statement issued by the Seiyukai after a meeting of its leaders said the party will refuse to harbour men who accepted posts with the present Government, and that none of those expelled will ever be readmitted.

YOUNG AIR PILOT.

At a practical aeronautical examination held recently a boy of 14 passed the test with success. He was the youngest of over four hundred persons who took the examination. A member of a wealthy family he entered an aeronautical club for training after completing the third year course in the middle school. Last year he had already shown that he was air-minded, but was too young to attempt to apply for entrance in the examinations. He has thus become a qualified second-class aeronaut, and much may be heard of him as a bird man in the future.

FROM AIRPLANE TO LOCK-UP.

Here is the story of two Airplane thieves pubished in a Japanese paper.

Seized as they alighted from the air, Shinichiro Asakawa, 30, and Ichiro Ito, 34, were charged yesterday at Tukuyama, Hiroshima Prefecture, with stealing an airplane. The "Nichi Nichi" report said that the plane, recently purchased by Mr. Tomihiro Osato of Kawaracho, Okayama, was being exhibited at Kanagawa-cho, Mutsu, Okayama, when two men stepped out of the throng of spectators, cooly started the engine, took their places in the cockpit and flew away. The owner telephoned to various police stations along the route the plane was believed to be following, and Asakawa and Ito were arrested when they landed at Fukuyama.

NAVAL CHIEF'S RESOLVE.

Supreme efforts for establishing Japan's fundamental principle for defence security in the 1935 Naval Conference were unanimously agreed to by the highest authorities of the Imperial Navy, who met recently at the Navy Minister's official residence.

The Conference that parley were naval members of the Supreme Defence Council, consisting of H.I.H. Fleet Admiral Prince Fushimi, Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral Mineo Osumi, Navy Minister, Admiral Hiroharu Kato, Hidesuke Yamamoto, Seizo Kobayashi, Kichisaburo Nomura and Ryozo Nakamura, the last-named being the chief of the bureau of fleet operations.

Navy Minister Osumi, after seeking his colleagues' understanding regarding the circumstances that led to his retaining the Navy portfolio, presented the Navy's firm determination to face and surmount the imminent national crisis confronting Japan in 1935–36, which can be summed up in two points, thus:

1. To enter the naval conference of 1935 with the determined conviction to insist on Japan's right to establish defence security.

2. Inasmuch as fulfilment of Japan's national defence cannot be overlooked a single day in the imminent crisis of 1935-36, the Imperial Navy will forge ahead with the replacement plans already decided on.

WORLD'S YOUTH TO MEET.

Under the auspices of the World Council of Youth, a Pacific Area Council and Student Leaders' Conference will take place.

In Shanghai from July 30 to August 4 with delegates from eight countries participating. The purpose of the meeting is to study problems of the Pacific Area, to Plan for the 1935 Pacific Area Student Conference, and to plan for student exchange and travel, entertainment of foreign visitors and discussion and debate tours. The countries which will be represented at the conference include Australia, China, Hawaii, Japan, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands Siam and the United States.

Problem which will be discussed include those of civic and political affairs, economics, religion and philosophy, student exchange and travel, youth movements and educational experiments, and problems of race and sociology.

MRS. NAIDU'S PROGRAMME

Cancels Trip To Wardha On Account Of Indifferent Health

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 18.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived in Hyderabad on Thursday from Madras and will stay here over the week-end.

Mrs. Naidu was due to leave for Wardha to-day to attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board, but has had to cancel the trip on account of indifferent health.

However she hopes to reach Bombay next week, before which she will probably proceed to Wardha.—A. P.

CHOLERA RAGES IN GANJAM

Over 600 Deaths Reported In One Week

GANJAM DT. Aug. 17

What appears to be the biggest toll of death from Cholera for the last 25 years has occurred in the Ganjam District.

During the week ending August 11, the returns show no fewer than 643 deaths from Cholera, a record of fatality for a week which takes away the breath of any man.

OVER 1,200 ATTACKS

But the number of people attacked with Cholera was no fewer than 1,202 people and it is believed that several more cases, as is the usual case in India, may have escaped the notice of the authorities because of the natural unwillingness on the part of people to report such cases to the authorities.

The most affected area presents an awful appearance at Chicacole with the District Munsiff's Court and the schools closed.

It is to be remembered that no other place in the Ganjam District except Berhampore has water taps. But the one relieving feature is that no less than a lakh of people have been inoculated against Cholera.—United Press.

ALL C. L. A. ACT PRISONERS RELEASED

Chief Secretary's Statement In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

The C. P. Legislative Council resuming to-day disposed of 26 non-official bills.

At the question hour Mr C. F. Waterfall, Chief Secretary, informed Mr. R. S. Dube that all persons convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act had been released except those recently convicted at Nagpur which was the subject of resolution coming up for discussion at the present session.

Two Bills, one seeking to regulate house rents in Urban areas of the province and the other extending the life of Municipalities from three to five years were thrown out by the House which adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

NATIONALISTS & ASSEMBLY

Conference Sub-Committee's Discussions About Candidates

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The sub-committee of Nationalist Conference met at Rammohan Library Hall at 8-30 this evening and sat till 11-45.

The discussion was heated and centred round the names which the party should adopt as candidates for Assembly elections and other rules which the party should follow.

Discussions had not concluded when the Committee adjourned till 8-30 to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Darihai Ghat Drowning Tragedy

PATNA, Aug. 18.

Enquiries made of a rescued passenger of the ferry which was involved in a drowning tragedy near Darihai Ghat show that though the number of persons rescued was about 32, there could not have been 200 passengers aboard.

The actual number of occupants of the ferry is still difficult to ascertain though all accounts agree as regards the large numbers of persons drowned.—A. P.

Bihar Kisan Conference

PATNA, Aug. 18.

The Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference will be held at Gaya on August 29 and 30.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon is likely to be the president.—United Press.

FROM POVERTY TO SUICIDE

Woman And Four Children Jump Into Well In Desperation

COCHIN, August 19.

The sad story of how a poverty-stricken family of five (a mother and her four children) committed suicide by jumping into a deep well reaches here from the village of Kaduvannuur.

The reason for this unfortunate incident is that the father who was the only earning member of the family, died suddenly. The family which entirely depended upon the deceased, finding no other means desperately committed suicide.

The police held the usual inquest and a verdict of death due to suicide was recorded.—United Press.

ORDER ON DAVRE CANCELLED

President Of Maharashtra Vernashram Sangh Released

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, August 18.

Vishwasrao Davre, President, Maharashtra Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha was released from Nasik Central Jail yesterday.

After his release, he informed by wire the District Magistrate of Poona accordingly, and asked him whether his order Pol. 1287 under the Ordinance was still standing. Dave just received a telegram from the District Magistrate of Poona, saying that the order had been cancelled.

"Join Reception Committee & Advance Congress Success"

Secretaries Appeal For Funds For Vast Work Lying Ahead

(Through the Publicity Bureau, Reception Committee).

The Pandal and Construction Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress surveyed a new site for the Congress session at Worli.

The old plans that were drawn up on the belief that the Back Bay Reclamation grounds near the Church Gate Station would be available had to be cancelled.

The Engineers and Architects are now surveying the new spacious grounds and are busy at work at preparing suitable plans for the Pandal and Congress Nagar. From the preliminary survey that has been made we are in a position to state that the construction of the Nagar will be most attractive and impressive.

FINANCIAL STRAIN.

But the Reception Committee is feeling the financial strain too much. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the time at the disposal of the Congress Reception Committee for making the necessary preparations for the successful holding of the session of the Congress is very short. What Bombay has lost in time must be made up by the active and ceaseless co-operation and support of her patriotic citizens.

ENROL AS R. C. MEMBERS

The Committee expects the citizens to enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee by paying a fee of Rs. 25 each. It may be mentioned here that no extra fees for entrance in the Pandal will be charged for those who are members of the Reception Committee. Being the hosts for the large number of delegates and visitors who might gather at the Congress session the importance and the responsibilities of members of the Reception Committee are indeed great and onerous. They will be provided special accommodations in the Pandal near the dais.

The citizens must enrol themselves as volunteers of the Reception Committee. The importance of the volunteer force in making the Congress session a success cannot be exaggerated. In the discipline and quick despatch of the volunteers depend the sucess of the demonstrative and business-like manner of the arrangement.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Reception Committee should not feel the financial strain. It is true that in recent months the call for money from Bombay has been great due to natural calamities such as the Earthquake in Bihar and disastrous flood in other parts of the country. Still it is not too much to expect of Bombay which has been the glory of India during the campaign of Civil Disobedience to maintain that reputation and the prestige of the Congress by coming to the aid of the Reception Committee. They should remember that the acceptance by the A. I. C. C. of the invitation to hold the Congress in Bombay is a tribute to their patriotism which will be well deserved only if Bombay could show that the ensuing session of the Congress will be the grandest that has ever been held in the history of the Indian National Congress.

ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS

It appears that the announcement that the Worli chawls may form part of the delegates camp has created some misapprehension. It has not been finally decided that the chawls will be rented as delegates camps. Though the probability of this has been under consideration the Construction Committee is now considering whether it will not be advisable to have separate delegates camps on the grounds that have been selected for the Congress session. Final plans of the Reception Committee for the accommodation of the delegates and distinguished visitors will be complete in the next few days when the Construction and Pandal Committee reports are available.

Nationalist "Deal" With Harijan Bill

Ranga Iyer Tells Story Of Assembly "Conspiracy"

WILL CONGRESS CANDIDATES MAKE IT AN ELECTION ISSUE?

SIMLA (By Mail)

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the "United Press" in connection with his Temple Entry Bill which could not come up for discussion in the Assembly on August 16 due to the prolonged debate on the Minor Girls' Protection Bill;—

I am keenly disappointed that the Temple Entry Bill could not be reached on August 16 but I must congratulate the Government and Opposition spokesmen both on the length and the number of speeches on a small Bill like the Minor Girls' Bill, thus succeeding in keeping out the Temple Entry Bill which stood next on the agenda.

THEIR WEARY ARGUMENTS

Sir Henry Craik and Sir Hari Singh Gour require special mention. The former competed with the latter in lengthening his weary arguments as his frequent glance at the clock indicated. It was clear the Home Member wanted to leave just ten minutes for the mover to reply, but it was obvious new speakers would crop up after the Government reply thus to prolong discussion and prevent Temple Entry Bill being reached.

"STRANGE BED FELLOWS"

After this distinct service of Sir Hari Singh Gour Pandit Malaviya who is opposed to Temple Entry Bill ought to have no difficulty in accepting him as a candidate for which Sir Hari Singh has been aspiring. Politics make strange bed fellows The Home Member and the Nationalist Leader were ogviously keen that the Temple Entry Bill should not be reached on August 16 when I rose at 5 o'clock just before the adjournment of the House.

ELOQUENT ON MINOR GIRLS!

I had hoped to convey, however briefly and relevantly, my disappointment that the motion which stands in my name on the Temple Entry Bill, the very next item on the agenda, could not be reached but as the Deputy President cut me short in the usual course and adjourned the House, I decided to inform the public the wonderful way in which the House waxed eloquent on Minor Girls' Bill to keep out that Bill.

DUTY OF CONGRESS.

It is now for the Congress people to give prominence to Temple Entry and Untouchability in their election programme if they want to keep alive public interest and secure a mandate from the people. I have only to add that the Sanatanists, who had wished and hoped the Government would support them did not play an obstructionist role for, they too were keen to read the Bill.

GOVT. ON FENCE!

Probably the Government wanted to sit on the fence. The Sanatanists wanted to wreck the Bill and show to the country that they had scored. I was not afraid of the Sanatanist-Government combination for that would put reformers on their mettle.

SECURE PEOPLE'S MANDATE.

It is now for the Congress to include this item of untouchability in the forefront of their election manifesto and secure a mandate from the people. Though I am not seeking re-election every candidate, Congressman or others, who includes in his election campaign the abolition of untouchability and unapproachability in Temples or Streets or Society will deserve public support.—United Press.

BROADCASTING IN SOUTH INDIA

Favourable Conditions Prevail In Presidency, Says Director

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The establishment of a provincial broadcasting service for the Madras Presidency seems to be a more matter of months particularly because of the great enthusiasm and a desire for such service being evidenced by the people of this Province, according to the Director of Broadcasting, who has returned to Madras after visiting various centres in India.

Experiments with small transmitters to gauge field strength measurements for ascertaining probable range of any given transmitter were carried out in the moffusil districts of the Presidency and as a result of the data available, it is understood experiments will also be carried on in the future on short and long wave lengths.

According to the Director the future of broadcasting in South India is indeed very hopeful and that because of vast tracts in Southern India being under cultivation there was every probability of more favourable conditions prevailing in this Prosidency than in the rest of India. This by itself it is hoped go a long way in the popularising of the Broadcasting in South India. —United Press.

Trivandrum, Aug. 18.—After conclusion of non-official business the State Council adjourned 'sine die' at 4 in the evening.—A P

MR. TANDON'S RESIGNATION

Nothing To Do With Pt Jawaharlal's Views He Says.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon states "it has been reported in some newspapers that I have resigned the vice-Presidentship of the Town Congress Committee Allahabad, on account of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's opinion that the Congress Committee should not forward any recommendations to the Provincial Congress Committee against the decision of the Working Committee on the question of Congress seeking election to the Legislative Assembly.

This is entirely untrue. I am not aware that Pandit Jawaharlal holds the views attributed to him. In any event my resignation has nothing to do with Pandit Jawaharlal's views on any question.—A. P.

Two Jailed For Theft Of Old Coins

CALCUTTA, August 18.

For committing burglary in Victoria Memorial Hall and theft of 85 old coins on the night of May 16 last, Sheik Abdul and Sheik Bella have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate—United Press.

Viceroy In Simla

SIMLA, August 18.

H. E. The Viceroy accompanied by Mr. E. C. Meiville, Private Secretary and personal staff arrived in Simla.—A.P.

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